THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

53rd YEAR

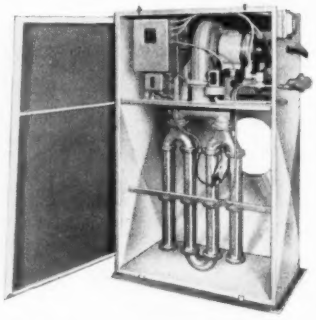
MARCH 15, 1952

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Texas Cotton Ginners 39th Annual Convention

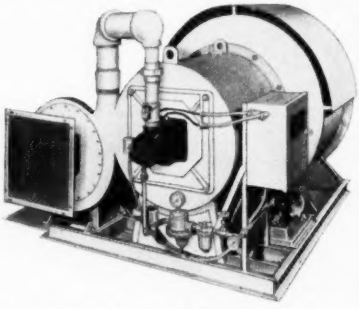
Dallas, Texas
March 31,
April 1, 2

NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS



AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

Lights automatically when dryer fans are started. Temperature holds at level set, remote controlled if desired. Mixture of gas and air automatically correct at every temperature. Made in 1 million and 2 million BTU capacities. Uses natural, or butane gas.



OIL FIRED FURNACE

Will burn practically all grades of free-flowing oil that do not require pre-heating. Automatic igniter. Automatic cut-off. Correct mixture at every range.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GA. MEMPHIS, TENN.

We Are Keeping Open House

At our Demonstration Plant
3315 Elm Street - Dallas
during the

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

March 31 - April 1 and 2

—and cordially invite you and your friends to visit us. You will be welcome any time.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

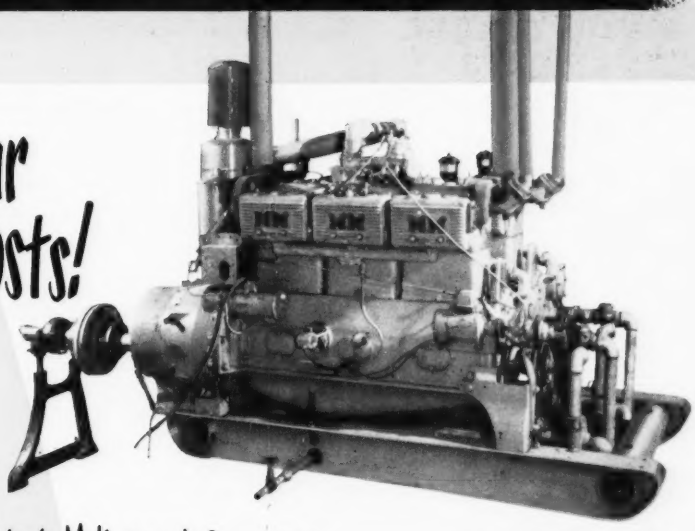
ATLANTA • *DALLAS* • *MEMPHIS*

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE
MM
MODERN MACHINERY

NATURAL GAS GIN ENGINES

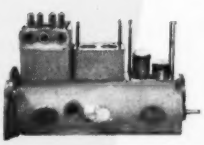
Cut your Power Costs!



Minnie Moline explains MM MULTI-CYLINDER DESIGN THAT MEETS ANY POWER REQUIREMENT

MM multi-cylinder design offers grouped engine installations that can be expanded to fit any power requirement at lowest cost. Based on multiples of 6-cylinder units, MM *group* unit parts are interchangeable with MM heavy-duty 4, 6, and 12-cylinder *single* unit parts. The result is streamlined production . . . flexible design that permits a power make-up to exactly suit your needs. As power requirements grow, another MM matched unit can be added to a single engine or group installation. If operating at less than full load, one or more units may be disengaged.

When planning your installation take advantage of this flexibility. MM 12-cylinder units can be supplied with power take-off gear ratios to provide required speeds for direct drive or belt . . . for clockwise or counter clockwise rotation of the power shaft.

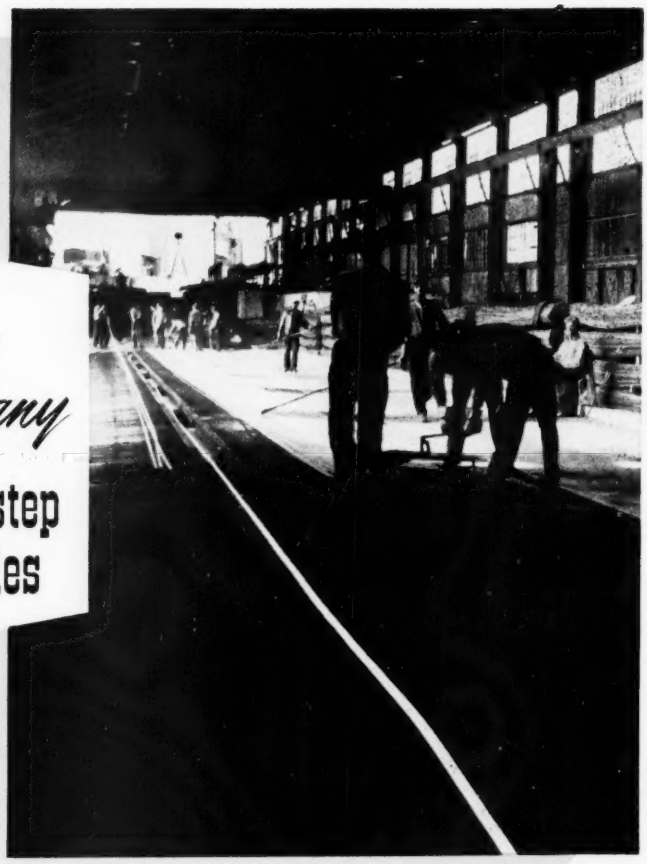


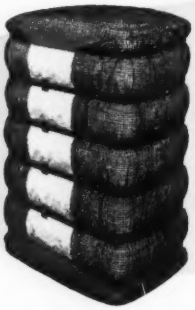
MM cylinders are cast in pairs, and the block is removable from the crankcase. This design makes it easy and economical to rebore or replace the blocks. Thus new performance can be obtained at low cost in minimum time when long service requires it.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Atlantic Steel Company

took its first step with cotton ties





FIFTY YEARS AGO, when cotton was king in Georgia, only two products were rolled by Atlantic Steel Company—cotton ties and hoop.

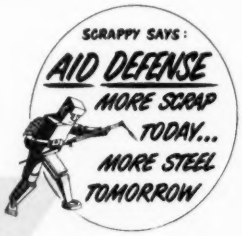
Making fine-quality cotton ties has never ceased to be an important part of our business, even though the list of DIXISTEEL products has grown during the half-century from two to 65, including DIXISTEEL Buckles.

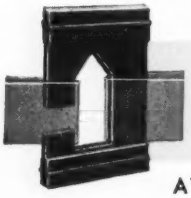
Made strong at the start from our own special-analysis steel, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are rolled to exacting specifications to assure uniform quality, strength, durability and finish.

DIXISTEEL Buckles are made to withstand strain and pull; they won't give way or cut the tie. Scientifically designed, they thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Specify DIXISTEEL—the ginner's favorite for half-a-century.

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.





DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY · ATLANTA, GEORGIA

they're custom-built to fit the job!

Work boats, pleasure craft

Drilling rigs, centrifugal pumps, generator sets

Earthmovers, logging yarders and loaders

Buses and highway trucks

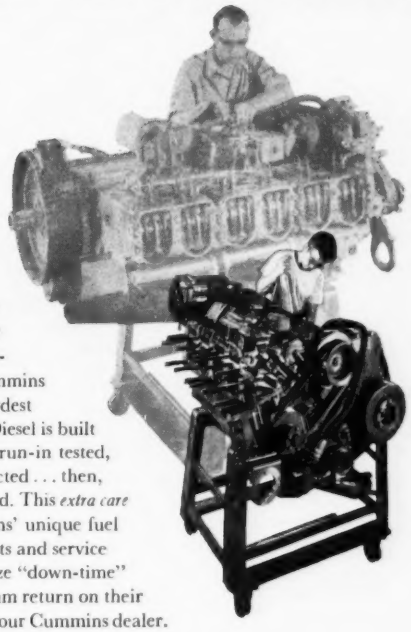
Off-highway trucks, crawler tractors

Shovels, cranes, yard locomotives

Lightweight, high-speed Diesels (50-550 hp) for these and many other uses

Cummins® Diesels do so many jobs-so much better

they're *BUILT NOT ONCE BUT TWICE*



Wherever performance requirements are really rough, you'll find lightweight, high-speed Cummins Diesels assigned the hardest jobs. Every Cummins Diesel is built *TWICE*—assembled, run-in tested, disassembled and inspected . . . then, reassembled and retested. This *extra care* combines with Cummins' unique fuel system and efficient parts and service organization to minimize "down-time" . . . give users a maximum return on their diesel investment. See your Cummins dealer.

CUMMINS Dependable DIESEL
TRADEMARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Diesel power by CUMMINS

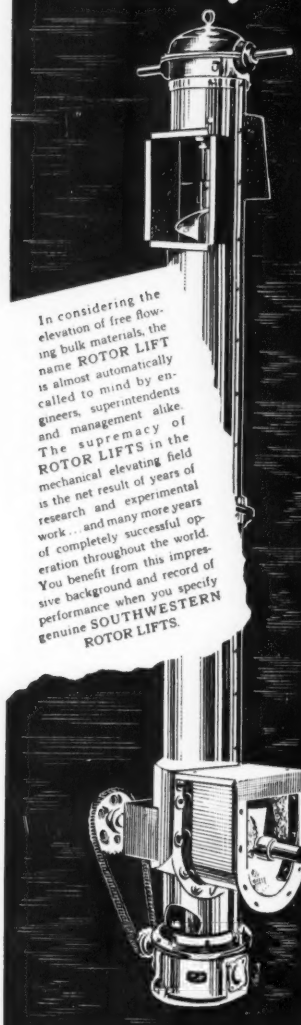
CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC., COLUMBUS, INDIANA
Export: Cummins Diesel Export Corporation • Columbus, Indiana, U.S.A. • Cable: Cumdiex

(1-1-52)

HIGH POINT, Cummins Diesel Sales & Service, Inc.: North Main Street Extension, High Point, North Carolina, Telephone 3702 and 6982. *Authorized Sales & Service:* Morehead City Yacht Basin, Morehead City, North Carolina . . . **ATLANTA, Cummins Diesel of Georgia, Inc.:** 1207 Howell Mill Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, Telephone Elgin 5728 and 5729. *Authorized Sales & Service:* A. & M. Garage, Savannah, Georgia; Georgia Supply Company, Savannah, Georgia . . . **BIRMINGHAM, Cummins Diesel Sales, Inc.:** 609 North 9th Street, Birmingham 4, Alabama, Telephone 54-3327 . . . **MEMPHIS, Cummins Diesel Sales Corporation:** 812 North Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, Telephone 8-3156. *Branch:* 1525 Cherry Street, N.E., Knoxville, Tennessee . . . **FORT WORTH, Cummins Sales & Service, Inc.:** Mid-Continent Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas, Telephone FO-8785 and FA-4485. *Branches:* 301 China Street, Abilene, Texas; 6220 Navigation Boulevard, Houston, Texas; Box 3672, 114 South Texas Street, Odessa, Texas; Box 367, Pharr, Texas; 411 North Scott, Wichita Falls, Texas; 1209 Magnolia Building, Dallas, Texas; 1700 Shrewsbury Road, New Orleans, Louisiana; 1308 North Market Street, Shreveport, Louisiana; 1407 North Broadway, Wichita, Kansas; 1350 Exchange Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 1304 Philtower Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

FIRST AND FOREMOST
SINCE 1925

Rotor Lift



In considering the elevation of free flowing bulk materials, the name ROTOR LIFT is almost automatically called to mind by engineers, superintendents and management alike. The supremacy of ROTOR LIFTS in the mechanical elevating field is the net result of years of research and experimental work... and many more years of completely successful operation throughout the world. You benefit from this impressive background and record of performance when you specify genuine SOUTHWESTERN ROTOR LIFTS.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
P. O. BOX 1217

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

53rd YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 53 **March 15, 1952** **Number 6**

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National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
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Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

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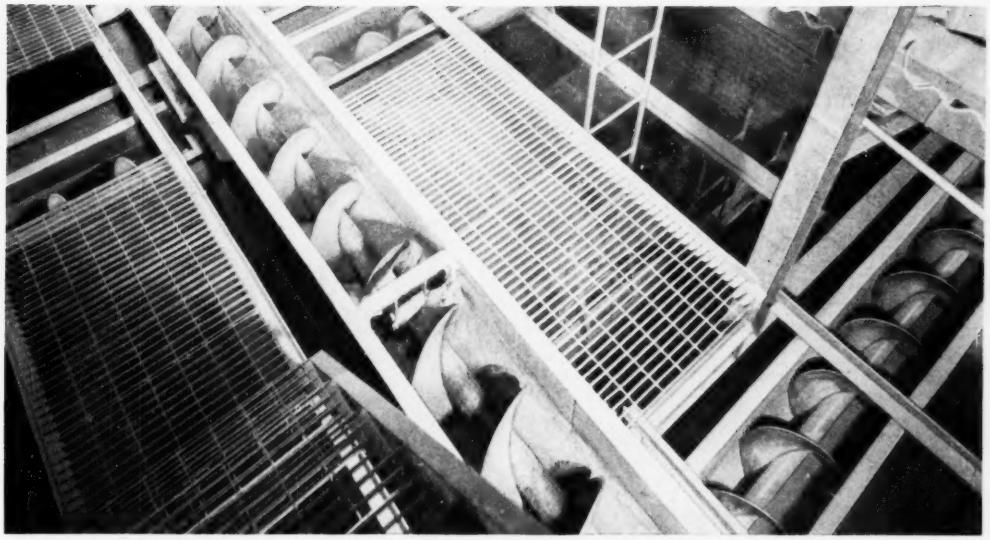
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

WE HAVE USED a number of Bob Taylor's fine photographs on our covers, but none has had more technical excellence than this one. The photograph, which is known as a "montage," does a good job of dramatizing the important commodity that, in one way or another, means so much to so many of our readers.

Photo by Bob Taylor

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS



This Link-Belt 12-inch screw conveyor delivers screened mixed material to four 12-inch diameter reversible screw conveyors. These distribute to 16 raw-material storage bins through a series of discharge gates and chutes.

There's no substitute for "total engineering" in screw conveyors

LINK-BELT integrates all components to give you the right screw conveyor for your job

HERE'S how "total engineering" works for you when you buy Link-Belt Screw Conveyors.

First, conveying specialists analyze your problem. Then, Link-Belt's vast experience in design and manufacture is at your command to recommend the screw conveyor—or system of conveyors—for your particular requirements. The right components are then selected from Link-Belt's complete range of types and sizes.

Link-Belt "total engineering" on your screw conveyors is your assurance of efficient design . . . balanced performance.

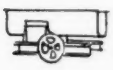
To benefit from Link-Belt's materials handling experience and engineering service, contact the Link-Belt office near you.

LINK-BELT designs and builds all components

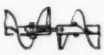
SCREWS—Link-Belt makes a complete range of conveyor screws—Helicoid, Sectional Flight, Cut Flight, Ribbon Flight, Paddle type and other special types for such diverse applications as feeding, conveying, mixing, agitating, stirring, blending, etc.

HANGERS—Available in a variety of styles and mountings, with various bearing materials and steel or cast hanger frames.

TROUGHS—Link-Belt builds flanged, angle flanged, flared, rectangular, dust-seal, jacketed and drop-bottom types in steel or alloy metals. Variety of connections, supports, covers and clamps offers added design flexibility.

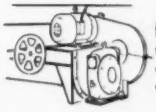


SPOUTS & GATES—Plain discharge spouts can be fixed or detachable. Discharge gates, flat or curved slide, can be hand or rack-and-pinion operated.



SHAFTS & COUPLINGS — Conveyor couplings and end shafts are designed for adequate torsional strength and have jig-drilled coupling bolt holes for accurate alignment

TROUGH ENDS—Steel or alloy metal plate or cast trough ends to match all trough shapes, provide required shaft bearing support and alignment. Seal glands to protect bearings, if required.



DRIVES — Link-Belt designs and builds many forms of drives to suit specific conditions—Enclosed gear, Electrofluid, P.I.V. variable speed, and chain drives of various types.

LINK-BELT

SCREW CONVEYORS

12,684

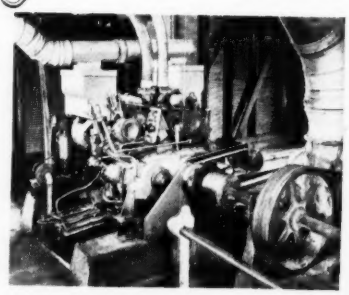
LINK-BELT COMPANY: Chicago 9, Indianapolis 6, Philadelphia 40, Atlanta, Houston 1, Minneapolis 5, San Francisco 24, Los Angeles 33, Seattle 4, Toronto 8, Springs (South Africa). Offices in Principal Cities.

GM Diesel
Case History No. 5012-18

USER: Elvington Ginnery, Fork, S. C.

INSTALLATION: GM Diesel "Twin 6," installed September, 1947, powers Murray 4-80 gin, 4 Mitchell cleaners, burr machine, dryer, two separators, blower, hydraulic pump, baling press, and 24-shelf tower dryer. Gin has capacity of 118 bales per 24 hours.

PERFORMANCE: Owners report GM Diesel operates all equipment easily with power to spare. First repair was necessary last year and was very minor. Fuel consumption: 9 gallons per hour.



THIS DIESEL IS "TOPS"

for reliable, low-cost ginning

"This engine starts easily and gives us maximum flexibility for on and off ginning," says Owner R. F. Elvington. "It's the best power I know of for economical, reliable, trouble-free ginning." Delivering power at every piston downstroke, General Motors 2-cycle Diesels provide a surplus of smooth, steady power. They start at the touch of a button; burn safe, low-cost fuel; are simple to operate and easy to maintain. Your nearest GM Diesel distributor, listed below, will gladly analyze your power requirements and show you the savings GM Diesels can make in your gin. Why not call him today?

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN
SINGLE ENGINES...32 to 275 H.P. MULTIPLE UNITS...Up to 800 H.P.

It pays to ***Standardize*** *on*

GM GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL POWER

Write for booklet, "A 50,000,000 Horsepower Insurance Policy" that tells you why.

ALABAMA—Birmingham
ARMSTRONG EQUIPMENT CO.
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ALABAMA MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

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LOUISIANA—Harvey
GEORGE ENGINE CO., INC.

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E. F. CRAVEN COMPANY

OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City
DIESEL POWER CO.

SOUTH CAROLINA—West Columbia
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Houston
STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, INC.
Plainview
DIESEL POWER, INC.

Super-jet Cleaner

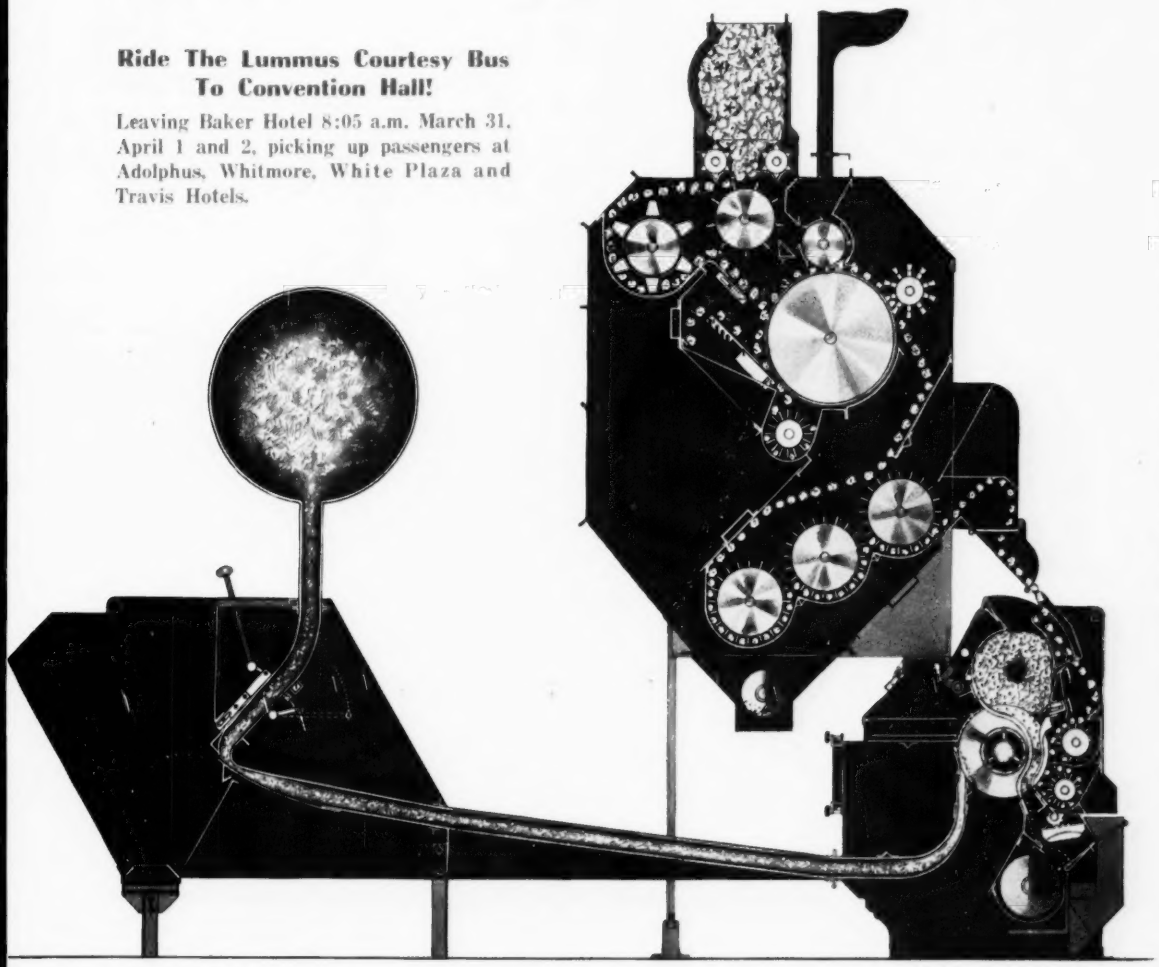
LINT CLEANING BY AIR

NO MOVING PARTS **NO EXTRA SUPERVISION**

NO LINT LOSS **NO NEPS** **NO EXCAVATION**

Ride The Lummus Courtesy Bus To Convention Hall!

Leaving Baker Hotel 8:05 a.m. March 31, April 1 and 2, picking up passengers at Adolphus, Whitmore, White Plaza and Travis Hotels.



The Super-Jet Cleaner is new and different. Its capacity for separating trash from lint is surprising. It does not produce neps or break the fibers or impair the smoothness of the sample. It has no moving parts, so there are no expensive saws, grids or bearings to replace.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS **COLUMBUS, GA.** **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

Pack Cottonseed Meal and Cake

in

. . . It's as natural as

Bees and Honey . . . Bread and Butter . . . Ice Cream and Cake

Here's why . . .

- A valuable market is created for cotton textiles.
- Bemis unbleached sheeting bags are siftproof and sturdy.
- Emptied bags are in big demand for home sewing, since the consumer gets good cotton fabric at about one-third the price in stores.
- The secondary-use value makes Bemis COTTON BAGS economical for your customers.
- Bemis BAND-LABEL, with your brand printed in bright colors, makes an attention-getting, attractive, saleable package.

Bemis is the leading supplier of Band-Label Cotton Bags. Ask your Bemis Man for the complete story.

Bemis BEMIS BRO. BAG COMPANY

Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Indianapolis Detroit • Houston • Jacksonville, Fla. • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Norfolk • Omaha Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Oklahoma City • Philadelphia • Phoenix • St. Louis • Salina Pittsburgh • Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle • Vancouver, Wash. • Wichita

Laugh It Off

A speaker was lecturing on forest preservation. "I don't suppose," said he, "that there is a person in the house who has done a single thing to conserve our timber resources."

Silence ruled for several seconds and then a meek voice from the rear of the hall timidly retorted: "I once shot a woodpecker."

•

Patrons of a restaurant noticed tacked on the wall a sheet of paper which was printed in bold characters: "The umbrella in the stand below belongs to the champion heavyweight fighter of the world. He is coming right back."

Five minutes later umbrella and paper had disappeared. In their place was another notice:

"Umbrella is now in possession of the champion marathon runner of the world. He is not coming back."

•

Mother (to little boy): "Everyone begins as dust and ends as dust."

Little Boy (looking under bed): "Hey, Ma, there's somebody here either coming or going."

•

At the college examination a professor asked: "Does the question bother you?"

"Not at all, sir," replied the student, "but the answer is giving me trouble."

•

Typist: "Your wife wants to kiss you over the phone."

Employer: "Take the message and give it to me later.

•

An old Irishman collapsed in the street and a crowd soon gathered, all trying to help and each making suggestions. One, Maggie Riley, kept shouting, "Give the poor man whiskey," but little attention was paid to her. Then the agonized voice of the Irishman rose above the din, "Will the lot of ye hould yer tongues and let Maggie Riley speak!"

•

The second lieutenant and the WAC were walking down Lover's Lane . . . the moon was full . . . the air was scented and everything was quiet when suddenly the WAC whispered: "Lieutenant, you're out of step."

•

The determined bootblack was up against a particularly difficult prospect for a shine.

"Shine your shoes, sir?" he asked.

"No," replied the businessman.

"I'll shine 'em so you can see your face?"

"No," was the scowling answer.

"Don't blame you."

•

The man had just been pulled over to the curb for speeding. The officer, pad in hand, approached the car.

"OK, you," he snapped, "what's your name?"

"Aloyicious Gloustershire Merkowitzskyvitch," the driver replied.

"Well," the cop said, pocketing his pad, "don't let me catch you again!"

•

Teacher: "Fred, if you had four dollars and I took one dollar, what would you have?"

Fred: "A grudge against you for the rest of my life."

You are cordially invited to visit the

TOWMOTOR
THE ONE-MAN-GANG ®

FORK LIFT TRUCK EXHIBIT

at the TEXAS COTTON GINNERS CONVENTION

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, STATE FAIRGROUNDS • APRIL 2, 3, 4 • DALLAS, TEXAS

Get the full facts on mechanized cotton handling . . .
learn how Towmotor cuts costs from 50% to 98%!

In plant after plant throughout the cotton country, wherever Towmotor Fork Lift Trucks tackle the rough job of loading and unloading bulky bales of cotton, moving bales on and off scales, breaking out and blocking up in the press room, cotton handling costs have been reduced drastically, profits increased substantially . . . ***They'll do the same for you.***

Visit Booth 6 at the show and see the all-star line-up of Towmotor Multi-Purpose Cotton Trucks equipped with specialized cotton handling accessories developed to increase your profits. Ask for a copy of Towmotor Certified Job Study No. 109 for a case-history of how Towmotor cuts cotton handling costs to the core.

TOWMOTOR CORPORATION
1226 E. 152ND ST., CLEVELAND 10, OHIO

SPECIALISTS IN FORK LIFT TRUCKS FOR COTTON HANDLING

What goes into BAGPAK® service to make it so dependable?

Pulp wood from I.P.'s own woodlands, converted into kraft at I.P.'s own paper mills, and made into bags in I.P.'s own bag plants. Practically everything that goes into the manufacture of a Bagpak bag is furnished by the facilities of International Paper.

"you can bank on Bagpak!"

Bagpak has been manufacturing multiwall paper bags since 1928 — makes all kinds of multiwalls, in basis weights to meet any strength required, in a complete size range, without printing or with "non-smear" printing up to four colors.

"you can bank on Bagpak!"

Five different I.P. Mills supply bag kraft — not only Natural but also Colored Kraft Paper, as well as Polyethylene Liners, Asphalt Laminated Kraft and Wet Strength Paper. Each bag mill is located on two or more different railroads. Two traffic departments assure prompt delivery.

"you can bank on Bagpak!"

for heavy duty multiwall bags: — bags, bag closing materials, car liner, palletized shipments when required, packaging machines and scales — all from one source of supply! Staffs of experts help you with bag designs and packaging problems.

"you can bank on Bagpak!"

All these go into the business of providing you with a dependable supply of multiwall paper bags. For the answer to any particular multiwall bag problem, write to:

Dept. X-1 BAGPAK DIVISION, International Paper Company, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17.

International Paper COMPANY

BAGPAK DIVISION

BRANCH OFFICES: Atlanta · Baltimore · Boston · Springfield, Kansas · Boston · Chicago · Cleveland · Denver · Los Angeles · New Orleans · Philadelphia · Pittsburgh · St. Louis · San Francisco · IN CANADA: The Continental Paper Products, Ltd., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto

Dallas Prepares for

Cotton Industry's Biggest CONVENTION

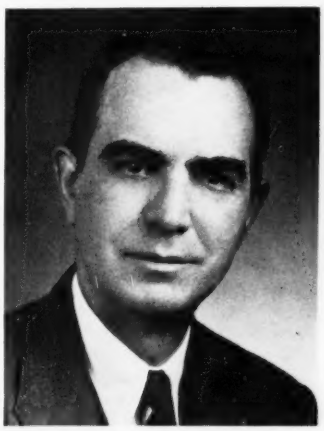
■ DATES for annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association are March 31-April 1 and 2. Fred Bailey, Washington, will be principal speaker. More and better exhibits . . . excellent speakers . . . fine entertainment will make Texas ginners' thirty-ninth annual meeting one of best ever held.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY'S biggest meeting, the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, will be held on the grounds of the State Fair of Texas at Dallas on March 31-April 1 and 2. Barring weather that grounds planes, stalls trains and keeps automobiles off the roads, more than 5,000 ginners and others interested in their problems will pour into Dallas to have a big part in the convention's business and entertainment programs and see the greatest exhibit of ginning machinery, equipment and supplies ever put together.

The business sessions of the Texas association's thirty-ninth annual get-together will be held in the Science Building on the Fair Grounds. The exhibit will fill to capacity the 50,000 square feet in the Agriculture Building.

• **Fred Bailey Principal Speaker**—Principal speaker of the convention, to appear at 3 p.m. on the afternoon of the first day, March 31, will be Fred Bailey, Washington representative of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press and editor of the Washington Farm Reporter. Bailey, as readers of this publication know so well, is a hard-hitting, pull-no-punches commentator on Washington goings-on as they affect agriculture. He has a solid background of experience that qualifies him to speak on developments in Washington which bear on cotton particularly and agriculture generally. He will be introduced by Don Lerch, Washington representative of the Texas and National Ginners' Associations.

Bailey helped to draft the original Research and Marketing Act; served for three years on the original 11-man R&MA national research committee; for years was chief legislative counsel for the National Grange; was Washington agriculture editor for the Columbia Broadcasting System; and agriculture editor for the United Press. A native of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Bailey attended the University of Texas for two years and is a graduate of the University of Missouri. He will have an important message for all who attend the convention.



FRED BAILEY

Washington representative, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, and nationally known commentator on Washington developments affecting agriculture. Bailey will be principal speaker at the convention and will appear first day, March 31.

W. O. FORTENBERRY

President of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and also of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

S. N. REED

Vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

• **More Exhibits Than Ever Before** — There will be more exhibitors at the 1952 convention than ever before. Exhibit space never sold so fast nor so far in advance of the convention as this year. One exhibitor will set up a full-size bur burner; others who will show their wares include the gin machinery manufacturers; makers of power units, bagging, belting, insecticides, petroleum products; producers of cotton planting seed; and many other manufacturers,

JAY C. STILLEY

Executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

distributors, and dealers in various products used by the industry.

• **Texas and National Directors Meet March 30**—The 1952 convention actually gets its start on Sunday, March 30. At 1 p.m. on that date the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas will be the site of a joint meeting of Texas association directors and directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. The latter hold their annual meeting on that date.

• **Social Functions for March 30**—At 6 p.m., Sunday, there will be a meeting of Texas and National association directors, followed by a banquet in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel for the directors and their wives. John Ben Sheppard, Texas secretary of state, Austin, will address the banquet meeting. He will be introduced by Max C. Smith, Texas legislator, ginner and former president of the Texas association. The dinner will be followed by a dance

(Continued on Page 56)

National Directors to Meet March 30

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association will be held at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas on Sunday, March 30. They will meet in executive session on that date to consider matters of interest to the industry as a whole and elect officers.

At 1 p.m. the National directors will meet jointly with directors of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at the Adolphus and attend a banquet at 6 p.m. in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel. Attendance at the banquet will be limited to National and Texas association directors and their wives.

The banquet will be followed by a dance in the Crystal Ballroom, to which all ginners and their wives attending the Texas convention March 31, April 1 and 2 are invited.

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

39th Annual Convention

Sunday, March 30

1:00 p.m. Texas association directors meet with the National Cotton Ginners' Association directors, Adolphus Hotel.

6:00 p.m. Directors meeting and banquet (limited to Texas and National association directors and their wives), Crystal Ballroom, Baker Hotel. SPEAKER: The Hon. John Ben Sheppard, Secretary of State, Austin, Texas. Introduced by the Hon. Max C. Smith, San Marcos, Texas.

8:00 p.m. Dance for all ginners and their wives, Crystal Ballroom, Baker Hotel.

Monday, March 31

8:00 a.m. Convention officially opens and registration begins. Exhibits open.

1:45 p.m. Entertainment in convention hall.

2:00 p.m. Call to order, W. O. Fortenberry presiding.
Invocation: Rev. John B. Cooke, Urban Park Methodist Church.
Welcome Address: Hon. J. B. Adoue, Mayor of Dallas.
Response: Roy Forkner, President, Plains Ginners Association, Lubbock.

2:35 p.m. Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

2:45 p.m. ADDRESS: President-elect of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

3:00 p.m. ADDRESS: Fred Bailey, Washington correspondent and news analyst, Washington, D. C. Introduced by Don Lerch, Washington representative for Texas and National Cotton Ginners' Associations.

4:00 p.m. Prizes, including the Association's prize of three-day trip to Shamrock Hotel in Houston.

Tuesday, April 1

7:00 a.m. "Ginners Day with the Early Birds," live broadcast from Station WFAA.

8:00 a.m. Directors' business meeting and election of officers, Baker Hotel.

8:00 a.m. Registration. Exhibits open.

9:15 a.m. Open House for the ladies at Everts, one of the nation's leading jewelists.

10:00 a.m. Entertainment in convention hall.

10:15 a.m. Call to order, S. N. Reed presiding.

10:20 a.m. Prizes.

10:30 a.m. ADDRESS: W. H. Willey, Jr., President, Newburger Co., Memphis, Tenn.

11:00 a.m. ADDRESS: Albert Russell, Assistant to Executive Vice-President, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

11:45 a.m. Prizes.

1:00 p.m. Entertainment in convention hall.

1:15 p.m. Prizes.

1:30 p.m. ADDRESS: Dr. Alfred L. Seelye, Regional Director, OPS, Dallas, Texas.

2:15 p.m. ADDRESS: Austin Anson, Executive Director, Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers & Shippers, Harlingen, Texas.

3:00 p.m. Fashion Show, "Latest in Cotton Apparel," by Volk Bros. Company of Dallas.

4:00 p.m. Adjournment.

8:00 p.m. "Ice Parades of '52," Ice Arena, Fair Park.

Wednesday, April 2

8:00 a.m. Registration. Exhibits open.

10:00 a.m. Eentertainment in convention hall.

10:15 a.m. Call to order, Jerome Jalufka presiding.

10:25 a.m. Reports of committees.

10:50 a.m. ADDRESS: President-elect of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

11:00 a.m. Panel discussion:
Jack Criswell, National Cotton Council, moderator.
F. L. Gerdes, U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.
Charles A. Bennett, U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.
Wm. Rogers, Wage & Hour Division, Dallas, Texas.
Henry LeBlanc, Texas Employment Commission, Austin, Texas.
Ed Bush, Extension Service, College Station, Texas.

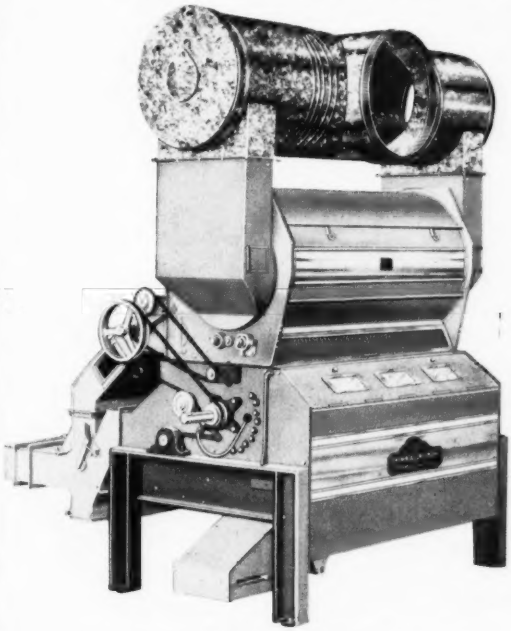
12:15 p.m. Prizes, including Association's prize of trip to Rio Grande Valley.

12:30 p.m. Adjournment of 1952 convention.

We Invite You to See This Modern
CONTINENTAL LINT CLEANER

in Operation at our Demonstration Plant 3315 Elm Street–Dallas

CONTINENTAL was first in the field in the manufacture of commercial Lint Cleaning Systems for cotton gins. Thousands of these Continental Lint Cleaners have been sold. The high volume of repeat business is proof of the superiority of the equipment.



Members of our engineering staff will be available during the convention to answer any of your questions regarding Continental gin equipment or any of your ginning problems.

Outstanding Features:

1. IMPROVED GRADES

Many reports show grade improvement as much as a full grade and in some cases more. All cotton is improved REGARDLESS OF TRASH CONTENT.

2. EFFICIENCY IN CLEANING

The air carrying the lint cotton from the gin to the Lint Cleaner is COMPLETELY separated from the lint cotton before the cleaning process begins. The result is a superior cleaning job, not equaled by any other Lint Cleaner on the market.

3. LOW HORSEPOWER CONSUMPTION

Total power consumed by complete five stand Lint Cleaner installation is less than 30-horsepower. Power required for four and three gin installations is lower in proportion.

4. HIGH CAPACITY

The Lint Cleaner will handle, in a leisurely manner, considerably more cotton than can be put through any gin stand.

Your visit to our Demonstration Plant will be appreciated

Continental Gin Company

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA • DALLAS • MEMPHIS

Research on Processing Procedures to Improve THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF COTTONSEED MEAL

By NESTOR B. KNOEPFLER,[2] Fellow, National Cottonseed Products Association, H. L. E. VIX and F. H. THURBER, Southern Regional Research Laboratory,[3] New Orleans, La.

THE OBJECTIVE of this paper is to report the progress made to date in an investigation of the processing conditions which would be suitable for the production of cottonseed meals of high nutritive value by fractionation, screw-pressing, hydraulic pressing, and solvent extraction. This work represents part of a complete re-evaluation of the nutritional value of cottonseed meals as affected by processing procedures that has been undertaken by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in cooperation with the National Cottonseed Products Association, many cottonseed oil mills, and state, federal, and private laboratories. In order to present those aspects of the work contributed by the fellow of the NCPA in their proper perspective, a complete review of the cooperative program is given. Papers referred to on low-free gossypol content, screw-pressed meals, on the rupture of pigment glands by mechanical means, and on the problems of desolventization report progress in work to which the fellow contributed during 1951.

The nutritive value of cottonseed meal is dependent chiefly on the amount of protein in the meal, the kind and availability of amino acids in the protein, and on the content of such components as free gossypol,[4] which interfere with the growth of certain animals (8). The nutritive value of the protein is lowered by excessive heating, especially by moist heat under conditions used in the commercial cooking of cottonseed meats, probably owing to changes in the availability of some of the amino acids. Consequently, the problem in the production of cottonseed meal is to remove or inactivate the gossypol or similar components without the use of high-temperature cooking.

It must be kept in mind, at the same time, that cottonseed oil is a more valuable product than the meal, and modifications in processing procedures which would affect the quality of the oil unfavorably would not be acceptable as a means of improving the meal. The approaches followed at this Laboratory to meet some of these problems are discussed.

[1] Report of a study in which certain phases were carried out under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

[2] Annual Report of the National Cottonseed Products Association Fellow for the year 1951.

[3] One of the laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[4] Free gossypol is defined as that part of the gossypol and gossypol-like pigments extractable with aqueous acetone; total gossypol as that extractable with oxalic acid in aqueous methyl ethyl ketone under the conditions outlined in the method for the determination of these products; bound gossypol as total gossypol minus free gossypol (18, 19).

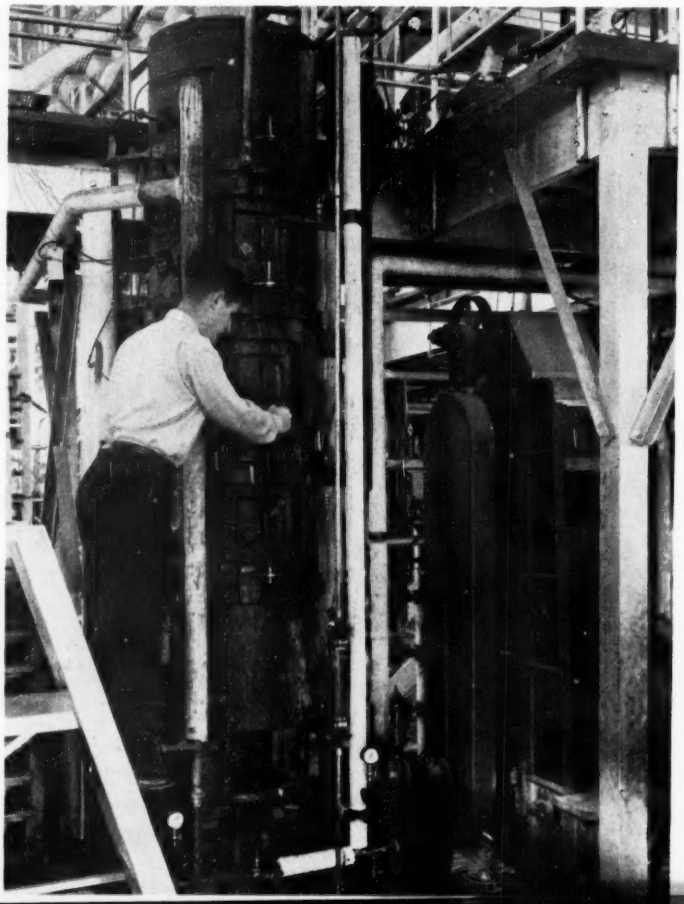
Fractionation Procedures

THE FRACTIONATION process utilizes the differences in specific gravity as well as several other physical characteristics of the various components of cottonseed meats to separate them effectively. The distinctive feature is that meal essentially free from pigment glands can be experimentally produced without the application of heat. It was found that the nutritive value of this meal was nearly equivalent to that of lactalbumin, while that of meals produced by commercial procedures was relatively low and varied over a wide range.

The development of the fractionation process through three distinct stages has been described in detail elsewhere (5, 15, 20, 22, 23). The first stage represented an expansion of the early laboratory work, using the flotation principle and a combination of chlorinated and unchlorinated hydrocarbons, to produce on a semi-pilot-plant scale about 1000 pounds of purified fine meal and about 75 pounds of pigment glands. These products were investigated extensively by workers at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and by others throughout the country. The availability of these new products aided in the establishment of the fact that cottonseed meal, intrinsically, has much greater nutritive values than are reflected by meals currently produced by hydraulic pressing, screw pressing, and solvent extraction. The pigment glands served as a source of pure gossypol for use in physiological and pharmaceutical studies (2, 7, 10, 11, 12) and as a standard in the development of new analytical methods (18, 19) for determining gossypol in cottonseed and cottonseed products.

In the second stage the following unit

Fig. 1 — Nestor B. Knoepfler, National Cottonseed Products Association Fellow at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, is shown dropping meal from ring 3 to ring 4 during cooking of cottonseed meats for nutritional studies.



NEW EXPELLER PROCESS

offers tremendous possibilities for cottonseed oil mills

NOW ONE EXPELLER GIVES YOU

AS MUCH AS FIFTY TONS CAPACITY

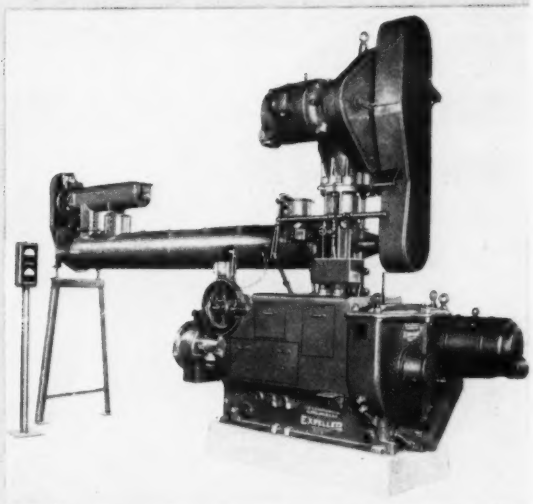
IN 24 HOURS

LOW RESIDUAL OIL

OIL OF PRIME QUALITY

TREMENDOUS LABOR SAVING

and it may be unnecessary to replace your supplementary equipment



Anderson now offers cottonseed oil mills an amazing Expeller process that greatly increases profits. These new model Expellers are now twice as fast as their old normal speed—increasing capacity from 22 to as much as 50 tons in 24 hours! For a 90 ton capacity oil mills, we formerly recommended four Expellers—today two does the job.

We have engineered this Expeller process so that only a minimum of supplementary equipment need be purchased. For example, in many cases, mills having continuous stack cookers can use them with the new Expeller process. And imagine—in a one Expeller plant extracting 40 to 50 tons per day, you need only one man as compared to several under hydraulic operations.

There are several plants already operating with these high speed Expellers while many more are making the conversion. The residual oil in the cake at these high capacities has run extremely low, in fact only approximately 0.5% increase over normal speed Expellers. Not only that, but as one refiner has said, the oil itself rates higher in quality than any oil produced in Texas.

There is no longer any reason why any cottonseed oil mill cannot have all of these extraction advantages. Let an Anderson Engineer go over the new set up as applied to your plant. Write today.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY
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Only ANDERSON makes EXPELLERS

operations received intensive study: material preparation, oil extraction, disintegration, differential settling, centrifugation, filtration, and desolventization (13, 20). This study resulted in the proposal of a flow sheet for the process which included a closed circuit screening and disintegration system designed to improve the efficiency of the process by increasing yields (15).

In the third stage, integration of all the unit operations in one continuous pilot-plant process was attempted (15). Some modifications of the process were necessary in order to produce a purified fine meal having a free gossypol content of not more than 0.06%. Difficulty encountered in processing was primarily due to the nature and size of the pigment glands in the lot of cottonseed used. Pigment glands were as large as 300 microns (.0118 inch) in diameter, a characteristic not only conducive to the breakage of glands during rolling and disintegration but also necessitating a change in the screening operations. Meals with low free-gossypol contents, 0.06% (or 0.04% on a 41% protein basis) with a high nitrogen solubility (84%), and a thiamin content of more than 34 p.p.m., were finally produced; however, the yields of 38 to 44% were much lower than those previously obtained with other lots of cottonseed using batch operations. The mechanical operating aspects of the process were considered satisfactory.

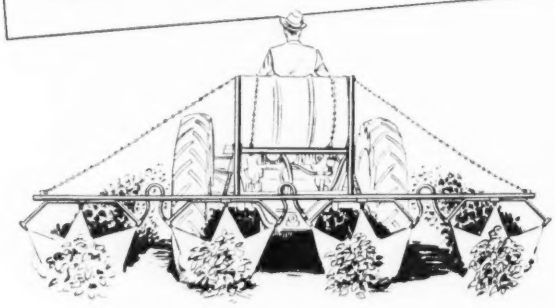
The continuous pilot-plant desolventization of the fine meal (13) using a 4-sectional, horizontal dryer was achieved by the installation of heating coils around the chutes between the dryer sections and by operation of the dryers under a slight vacuum, 0.3 to 0.4 inch of water. The vapor temperatures of the four sections were 182°, 170°, 125° for the other 2 sections. Details of this desolventization procedure and results obtained are given in a manuscript by A. V. Graci, Jr., H. K. Gardner, Jr., A. F. Cucullu, A. F. Crovetto, J. J. Spadaro, and Nestor B. Knoepfler which has been submitted for publication.

In addition to the new research products provided by use of the fractionation procedures the work has supplied basic information which has aided in the development of an entirely new extraction-filtration procedure for recovering oil and high-quality meal from cottonseed (21). It has also supplied basic engineering data on unit operations which have proved valuable in modifying other methods of processing to produce high-quality oil and meals.

It is realized that the process eventually might be more efficient than all other methods for utilizing cottonseed, but the long-range aspects have been temporarily suspended to allow concentration on short-range problems directed toward improving the nutritive value of the meal.

MORE COTTON at LOWER COST with a *John* BEAN

COTTON SPRAYER



NO OTHER SPRAYER COMBINES ALL THE FEATURES OF A JOHN BEAN AT SUCH LOW COST!

You'll find the sprayer that fits your needs in the John Bean Cotton Sprayer — you get fullest crop protection plus lowest operating and maintenance costs with this sprayer that's built for the job it has to do. One look at the sprayer will convince you that John Bean has the best cotton sprayer for you. See these features! . . .

1. Positive Twin-Diaphragm BULL DOG Pump gives longer life — no gears to wear!

2. Use abrasive materials freely since non-geared BULL DOG pump has no "delicate" parts in contact with spray material.

3. The Pump mounts easily and simply to power take-off of your present tractor with or without cultivator. Spray while you cultivate.

4. Controls handy to tractor driver for operation while tractor is in motion.

5. Pressures available from 1 to 100 lbs., with constant output of 3 gallons per minute to meet your spraying needs.

6. Triple straining avoids nozzle clog, gives full hollow-cone spray all the time for complete coverage.

7. A John Bean Cotton Sprayer will do a *better* job, *longer*, at *lower* cost! See your John Bean dealer, or write for new Cotton Sprayer catalog, today. Free!

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DIVISION OF FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Screw Pressing

SCREW PRESS MILLS in cooperation with the Southern Laboratory have prepared special lots of cottonseed meals by low-temperature, dry-cooking procedure (1) to aid in determining the effect of processing conditions on the nutritive value of the meal.

Ten series of meals in all have been prepared; six series by the South Texas Cotton Oil Company, three by the Western Cottonoil Company; and one by the Central Oil and Milling Company. Processing conditions were carefully controlled in each run and were varied in definite steps from one run to another. Meats going to the cooker varied from almost whole meats to uniformly rolled flakes; moisture content of the meats varied from 6% to 12%; temperature in the cooker, from 160° to 280°F., and time in the cooker, from about 20 to 90 minutes. In three of the series, determinations of approximate moisture, free gossypol, soluble nitrogen, and lipids were made at different steps during the preparation of the meal to permit making immediate changes in processing conditions to obtain products having the desired or predetermined properties.

The first objective in the preparation of these meals was to establish whether variations in processing conditions really did affect the chemical properties and the nutritive value of the meals. Nutritional studies that have been reported have proved definitely that there were wide variations in the value of these meals. Meals in which the cooking temperatures were 200° F. had a much higher nutritive value than those cooked at 240° F., and the latter were superior to those cooked at 280° F. In the past it has been recommended that not more than 10% of cottonseed meal be used in the diets of chickens and swine (16); but, as has been brought out in papers presented at conferences on cottonseed meal nutrition held at the Southern Regional Research

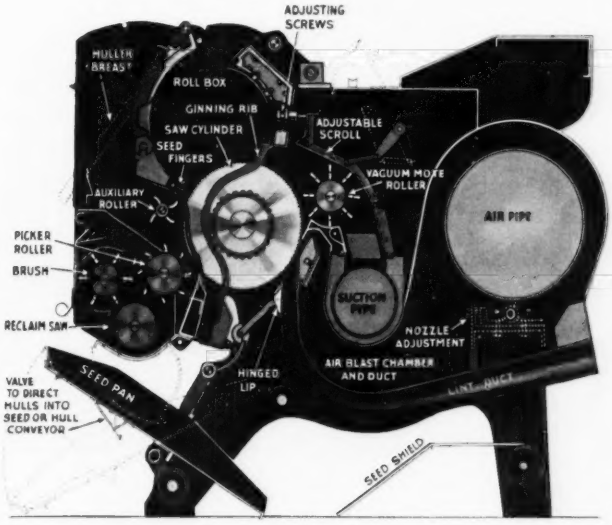
(Continued on Page 61)

Greetings and Best Wishes

TO THE

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Make our location your headquarters and meeting place while at the Convention



Cross Section View
Hardwicke-Etter 90-Saw Gin

We will see you in Dallas, March 31, April 1-2!

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

SHERMAN, TEXAS

ECONOMICS OF GINNING In Relation to MECHANICAL HARVESTING

■ **THE AUTHOR presented the accompanying paper before the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma City, March 3, 1952.**

By JOHN E. ROSS, Jr.

Agricultural Economist, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stoneville, Miss.

IN NOVEMBER of last year the Fifth Annual Beltwide Mechanization Conference was held at Chickasha, Okla., to review the accomplishments made in the field of cotton mechanization and to point out the unsolved problems which face the cotton producer particularly, and the cotton industry generally. Such subjects as the outlook for farm machinery, the agronomic aspects of mechanization, the developments in mechanized cultural practices, the economic effect of mechanization on the Cotton Belt, the costs involved in mechanization, and the effect of mechanical harvesting on cotton quality were discussed in detail, to mention only a few. In addition, there were field demonstrations which gave emphasis to the discussions, among which was a demonstration of ginning staged at your ginning laboratory at Chickasha.

Throughout this conference there seemed to be a general feeling of optimism and also the feeling that there is a very close interdependence among the various segments that comprise the field of cotton mechanization and some phases of cotton marketing. For instance, gains made in the use of mechanical harvesters can be offset if certain recommended cultural practices are not followed. Similarly, gains in both of these fields, as measured by decreased costs over those prevailing under other practices, can be greatly affected by the kind of cleaning and ginning job performed on mechanically harvested cotton. Or, stated another way, the ginner, in cooperation with the producer, is equally important in determining the value of a bale of cotton. Thus, there are definite interrelated responsibilities which producers and ginners must assume if mechanization is to be successful, and the economics of cotton mechanization must be studied in relation to the economics of cotton ginning if a complete picture is to be obtained.

Oklahoma is rapidly changing from hand harvesting methods to mechanical harvesters, even in the central and eastern sections. Inevitably the impact of this change will be felt by Oklahoma ginners in the operation of their business. The fact that ginning is regarded as a business institution is evidenced by the capital investment required to install a modern gin, and in some of the problems that result therefrom. During the last 10 years, along with the increased machinery requirements now deemed necessary to dry and clean cotton, there has been a significant increase in prices paid by all concerned and gin machinery prices have proved to be no exception to this trend. Thus, as a result of having to provide better services and because of increased machinery prices and labor costs, the ginner is caught in an upward spiral which seems at times to have no ceiling. For instance, in 1944 the average replacement value of the modern gin in Oklahoma amounted to approximately $38,000. It might be added that this figure did not include some of the conventional extracting and cleaning equipment available at that time and not universally used by your gins. Today that same gin would cost more than $100,000 to erect, and it was not uncommon to see plants in operation in 1951 which cost well over $150,000. Under such conditions, the owner of a modern gin finds an initial annual cost of $15,000 or more assessed for depreciation and interest before a bale of cotton is ginned. In many instances this figure is insufficient due to the excessive wear caused by handling large volumes of roughly harvested cotton over a period of a relatively few years. Because of rapid strides made in the development of more efficient cleaning and drying methods, obsolescence of machinery is another factor with which the ginner must reckon. It is very difficult to imagine how a profit can be realized on such an investment with an average volume of only 1,108 bales at prevailing ginning rates, as was the case in 1944. During the 4 years immediately after the war, when machinery requirements for handling snapped cotton increased, when the largest increases occurred in prices paid for gin machinery, and when cost of labor and fuel increased materially, ginning rates remained stationary at 50 cents per hundred pounds. Of necessity, therefore, the degree of modernization and erection of new gins would conceivably be less than would be found in areas of high ginning volume. It is an economic fact that gin rates will not reflect the cost of operation of elaborate, high-cost gins unless such plants are available in substantial numbers. By the same token, however, it is impossible for modernization to occur unless adequate volumes of ginning are obtained and rates are in line with the investment involved.

It is well known throughout the cotton industry that the business of ginning is one of the more competitive component parts of the industry. It is also well knwn that, except in the case of large volume plants, income derived from ginning and the sale of bagging and ties is depended upon to pay expenses while net income derived from associated processes, such as the buying and selling of cottonseed and cotton, is generally thought of as profit for the total business. Furthermore, elaborate gins find their competition to be the older and less elaborately equipped plants that have less than half the investment of the former and that can afford to gin at lower rates. Producers, not understanding that harvesting methods and handling practices are responsible for these larger investments, if the quality of the crop is to be maintained, exert pressures for lower ginning rates. Differences in prices paid by gins for cottonseed in combination with increased or decreased ginning rates or variations in prices paid for cotton, if the gin purchases cotton, are all tried in an effort to attract more business, but none of these actions reflect the basic ginning service that is provided.

It would be well at this point to review figures which point out some of the problems that Oklahoma ginners and producers face. During 1940, when the State experienced its highest production in the last 15 years, there were 663 active gins available to process a crop of 765,000 bales, representing an average of above 1,150 bales per gin. Since 1936 the number of active gins has gradually decreased to 345 in 1950, this number handling an average volume of 695 bales. By comparison, since 1941, except for 1945 and 1946, the Texas High Plains gins have averaged better than 2,000 bales per gin. In 1949 Oklahoma's 410 active gins had an average volume of 1,433 bales, their highest in 15 years. By comparison, the gins on the Texas High Plains had an average volume of more than 6,000 bales per gin.

The question might well be asked at this point, what do these figures mean to the Oklahoma businessman engaged in ginning? In the first place, there are two principal methods that will enable ginners to expend substantial sums for increasing amounts of costly machinery. The first of these has to do with adequate ginning rates. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Oklahoma Corporation Commission increased the permissible rates allowed during the last year. In fact, there were two upward adjustments, one at the start of the season and the second in November, which resulted in a total increase in rates from 50 cents per hundred pounds to 65 cents. This action will do much to alleviate financial difficulties for operators of modern gins.

It should be pointed out, however, that increased ginning rates is not the sole answer to the problem. Ginning rate schedules have to be considered in relation to volumes of ginning, and it is important that these volumes be sufficient to permit efficient operation of the gin plant.

A second factor which has to be considered in this area is the hazardous nature of production that results in idle gins during certain years. It would appear, therefore, that the only practi-

(Continued on Page 57)

Studies Show

Cultural Practices Cut Wilt Damage

■ NEW MEXICO A. & M. finds that thick spacing, short-term rotation, and extra-high seedbeds in heavy Gila soil reduce Verticillium wilt.

Three cultural practices reduced the damage of Verticillium wilt to cotton in tests at the Agricultural Experiment Station of New Mexico A. & M. College last year.

The three practices are thick spacing of cotton plants, short-term rotation, and extra high seedbeds in heavy Gila soil. The tests were made by P. J. Leyendecker, Jr., associate plant pathologist with the station; L. M. Blank, with the USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry; and R. M. Nakayama, assistant station plant pathologist.

In Verticillium-infested soil, cotton growing in hills of 3.26 plants to the hill produced 273 pounds of seed cotton more an acre than conventionally thinned stands. Even better results on the same sort of test were obtained in 1949 by A. R. Leding, in charge of the USDA's Cotton Field Station at State College, N. M.

Because there were more plants to the acre, there were more Verticillium infected plants, the research men say. But the percentage of infection was smaller in the thick stands.

Land planted to barley in 1950 produced 2900 pounds of seed cotton to the acre in 1951. In the same field, plots planted to cotton in 1950 produced only 2120 pounds. The barley stubble was plowed under in early July, 1950 and the plot lay fallow until cotton was planted in 1951.

In heavy soil infested with the wilt, cotton on beds 15 inches high produced yields about one-third greater than cotton in flat beds. The soil temperature was greater in the high beds, and this reduced the incidence of Verticillium wilt.

The plant pathologists tested all three practices in one series of plots. They planted a barley-hubam mixture in 1950, plowing the barley stubble and hubam under in early fall. In 1951, they made the seedbeds 15 inches high and left the cotton unthinned when it came up.

These plots yielded 2150 pounds of seed cotton to the acre and only 36 percent of the plants were diseased. Check plots on the same field had been in cotton the year before. These were made into flat beds and the cotton was thinned in the usual way. The check plots produced 1515 pounds of seed cotton an acre. More than 74 percent of these plants were diseased.

Full details of the tests are reported by the pathologists in a new press bulletin, No. 1062, "Tests with Cultural Practices for Control of Verticillium Wilt of Cotton." Copies may be obtained either from the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College, N. M., or from county extension agents.

Bolivia Plans to Develop Vegetable Oil Industry

A Bolivian decree intended to regulate and foster the development of the local vegetable oil industry, and to protect it against foreign competitive products, was issued on Dec. 21, 1951, according to reports to USDA.

The principal provisions of the decree are, in brief as follows: (1) The exemption of vegetable oil factories from taxation for 5 years following installation; (2) the duty-free import of machinery, tools, and replacement parts necessary to the industry; (3) the exemption of oilseeds imported for planting from any customs procedure during 1952; (4) that national oil factories purchase the entire domestic production of oil-bearing seeds up to the limit of their processing capacity; (5) that excess production of oil-bearing seeds may be authorized for export or accumulated in stocks, by and with the approval of the Ministry of Economy; and (6) the imposition of the usual customs and permit procedure on imports of edible and linseed oils.

Although Bolivian oilseed production data are not available, production of edible oils during 1950-51, according to information available late in 1950, was expected to approximate 770 short tons. This is over twice the estimated output of 330 tons in 1949-50. The increase in output was anticipated by the opening in December 1950 of a large edible oil factory at Cochabamba. Expectations at that time were that by the end of 1951 domestic edible oil production would be sufficient to meet Bolivia's requirements of about 880 tons per year.

Welcome Ginners!

We congratulate you on your fine organization and are looking forward to visiting with you again during the TEXAS GINNERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION, March 31, April 1-2.

You are cordially invited to visit our Show Rooms at 3600 Commerce Street and our Booth at the Convention Hall.

Be sure to see the NEW CEN-TENNIAL 5-STAR NINETY SAW GIN.

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Acclaimed As Big Success

Midsouth Gin Exhibit Aid to Area's Cotton Industry

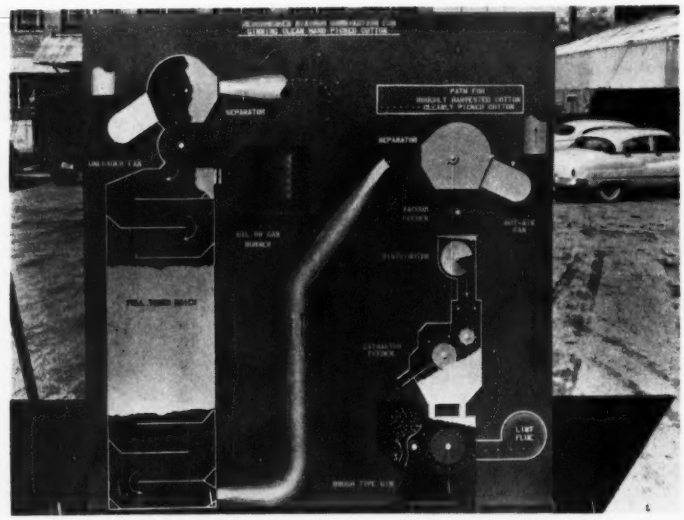
■ SPONSORING GROUPS can look back on three-day show at Memphis with great satisfaction. Exhibits should stimulate entire industry in Midsouth area to greater efficiency in ginning and production.

MEMBERS OF THE ginning industry in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other Midsouth cotton states had something new to talk about this week. It was the highly successful Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit staged March 10-11-12 on Memphis' Midsouth Fair Grounds. A new undertaking this year, the affair was held in conjunction with the annual conventions of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association and the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association.

A deluge of rain that fell Sunday night and most of Monday, and which could have done much more good in the drouth-stricken areas of West Texas, kept hundreds away, but it failed to dampen the enthusiasm of a thousand or more Midsouth ginners who took part in this first show of its kind in the area.

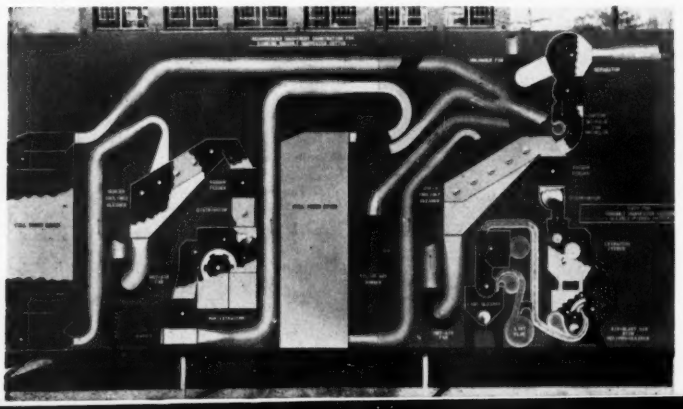
• **Exhibitors Pleased** — The exhibitors were highly pleased with the show. One put it this way: "Ginners attending this year will go home and tell their neighbor ginners, who did not attend, what they missed. Then they'll all be here in 1953."

H. R. Altick, president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, made the welcoming address at the opening session March 10, and responses were made by E. K. Boyd, president of the Tennessee



ABOVE: This cutaway, which was a part of the Educational Exhibit at the Memphis show, depicts the recommended minimum combination for ginning clean, hand-picked cotton.

BELOW: This cutaway depicts the recommended machinery combination for ginning roughly harvested cotton. Photos by Educational Aids, Leland, Miss.



Photoviews of Midsouth Gin Exhibit (Opposite Page)

■ TOP PANEL, LEFT—Officers of Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, l. to r.: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Miss Nancy Holland, assistant secretary, R. D. Hughes, secretary, all of Blytheville, Ark.; J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., vice-president; J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., president. RIGHT—Officers of Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, l. to r.: E. F. Davis, Dyersburg, vice-president; E. K. Boyd, Bolivar, president; W. T. Pigott, Milan, secretary-treasurer.

■ SECOND PANEL — A part of the crowd at the opening session on March 10.

■ THIRD PANEL, LEFT—Standing on an old wood seed cleaner built by slave labor in 1847 is 9-year-old Susie Hinckley of Dallas. Holding her hand is Jack F. Criswell of the National Cotton Council, Memphis. The seed cleaner was in use until 1900 on the Blakely Plantation near Vicksburg, Miss., and is all wood construction except for its iron bearings. Susie Hinckley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hinckley III, and the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hinckley, all of Dallas. RIGHT—Examining an old gin stand are, l. to r.: B. C. Birdwell, Yuma, Tenn.; C. E. Rone, Portageville, Mo.; William Bullock and W. E. Lephiew, Dermott, Ark.; W. L. Gladish, Jr., Lawrenceburg, Tenn. It is known that the old gin stand was in operation prior to 1850 and as late as 1900. It is the property of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

■ BOTTOM PANEL, LEFT — Shown here, l. to r.: Ronnie F. Greenwell, Hayti, Mo.; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas; J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo.; Ralph S. Trigg, who spoke March 10; E. K. Boyd, Bolivar, Tenn. RIGHT — Unidentified, but satisfied, is this group shown eating lunch following the opening session March 10.

association, and J. P. Ross, who heads the Arkansas-Missouri group.

• **Fortenberry Praises Exhibit**—On hand to take in the Memphis show was W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock, Texas, president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. Fortenberry, who also heads the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, spoke briefly at the opening session and had high praise for those who planned the exhibit and joint meeting. "It seems to me," he said, "that this movement has great potentialities, and we wish it every success."

The National association official said that even though the meeting was just beginning, he was already fully compensated for making the trip to Memphis, "by just standing outside of this building in the rain, something I have not been able to do for quite some time in Texas." Fortenberry extended a cordial invitation to all Midsouth ginners to attend the forthcoming annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas on March 31, April 1-2.

• **First Panel Discussion**—The joint session the first day was outstanding. First scheduled feature was a panel discussion with this title: "Harvesting and Handling Cotton for Quality Ginning." Its moderator was Jack F. Criswell, Memphis, educational specialist of the National Cotton Council. Panel members were J. M. Ragsdale, Columbia, Mo., Extension cotton specialist; Robert Sloan, Little Rock, Ark., Extension cotton specialist; Ed Davis, Ro Ellen, Tenn., A. L. Storey, Charleston, Mo., Charles Willey, Wabbaseka, Ark., producer-ginners; and John Elting, Paw Creek, N. C., of Kendall Mills.

Ginning and harvesting practices were among the many subjects discussed by the panel members. Low quality of cotton, it developed, is caused by a number of factors, with careless harvesting labeled as one of the major causes. And, it developed, the ginner who buys all qualities of cotton at the same price is encouraging careless harvesting by rewarding the inefficient and penalizing the efficient. The ginner, it was suggested, should refuse to gin cotton that is too wet to dry without damaging the fiber with excessive heat.

Other practices discussed by the panel included defoliation, multiple-bale trailers, machine harvesting and hand-snapping, foreign materials in cotton brought to the gin, and deterioration of cotton in storage by a fungus disease called cavitoma.

• **Trigg Addresses First Session**—Featured speaker at the opening session was Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration in Washington. "I am well aware," he said, "that one of the prime questions in the minds of the ginners is the problem of the availability of materials and supplies which are necessary to produce another large cotton crop. In one form or another, that is a basic problem that has been bothering about every industry in the country in recent months. It is a problem we in the Defense Production Administration are well aware of.

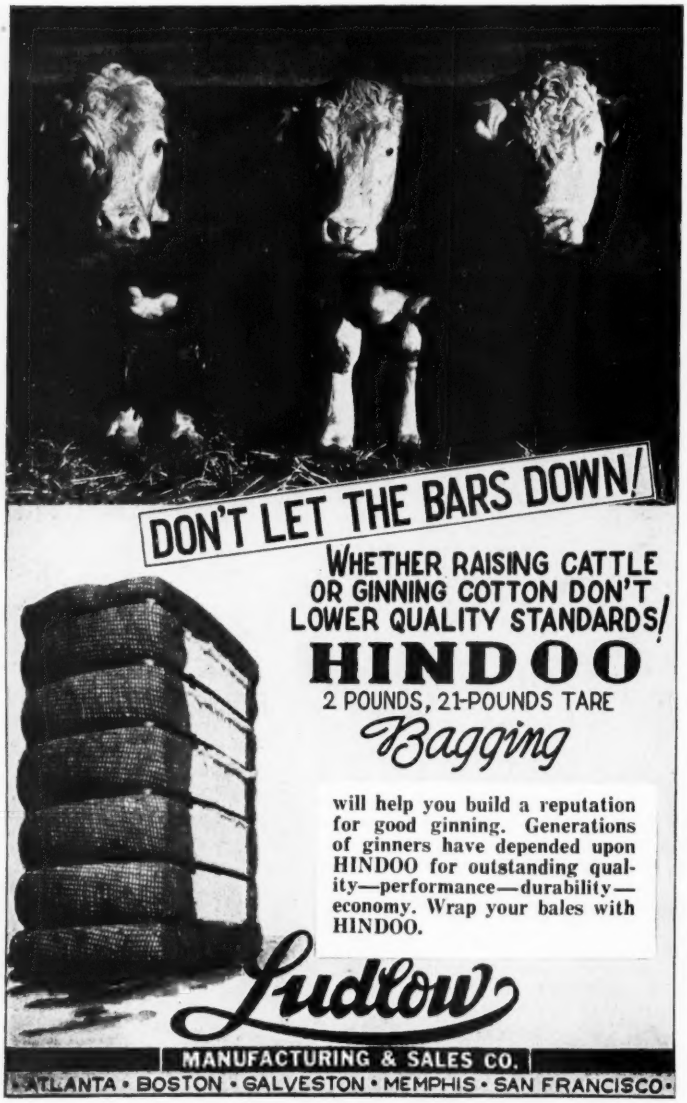
"I want to assure you," he told the ginners, "that there is no question about the vital importance of cotton today. There is no question about the need to continue producing at levels which will meet expanded requirements for this vital commodity. There is no question about the need to do all we can to support increased efficiency of operations all the way from the field to end products, and including the machinery and supplies you ginners must have."

But, Trigg said, the Defense Production Administration must balance *all* essential material requirements against limited available supplies. "With the limits imposed by the other urgent requirements for critical materials and the short supplies available to meet all needs," he told the ginners, "we intend to give all possible support to agricultural programs."

• **Second Panel Discussion**—The second joint session on March 11 opened with a panel discussion entitled, "Ginning and Packaging Cotton for Quality Spining." Moderator was Dr. C. R. Sayre, president of Delta and Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss., and chairman of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Committee. On the panel were John E. Mitchell, president of the John E. Mitchell Company, Dallas; Charles M. Merkel of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laborotory, Stoneville, Miss.; Vernon P. Moore, also of the Stoneville laboratory; Alfred M. Pendleton, U.S. Extension ginning specialist, Dallas; and Harry Defore of Deering-Milliken Mills, Union, S. C.

It was brought out in the panel discusion that (1) the complicated cleaning and drying machinery in modern gins is necessary to make mechanical harvesting profitable for the farmer;

(Continued on Page 48)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As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• Price Control Legislation

WORTH REPEATING are two items from NCPA News Letter of March 4. One reads: Senate Banking and Currency Committee begins hearings today (March 4) on extension of Defense Production Act which contains authority for price controls. The Act expires June 30 and Sen. Maybank, Chairman of the Committee, has introduced a bill to extend it one year without material change. Cottonseed industry, on basis of action at its last convention, is on record for complete repeal. In the event that complete repeal cannot be achieved in an election year, the industry should press for certain amendments.

Most important amendment is one that would prohibit rollbacks of ceiling prices regardless of whether commodities are selling at ceilings. With oil and linters selling at about half the ceiling, OPS still claims authority to roll back ceiling on meal which is only cottonseed product at ceiling level.

A second important amendment is a provision for decontrol of commodities that are selling below ceilings. OPS officials give many indications they regard price controls as permanent. Congress should effectively deny that it has any such intentions. A decontrol amendment would save both industry and government much of the expense of administering controls that are not effective.

It is important that you begin now telling your Senators and Congressman your views on the extension of the Defense Production Act.

• Cake and Meal Price Ceilings

ANOTHER ITEM from the News Letter of interest to oil mills reads: OPS has issued its long-expected Revision 2, Supplementary Regulation 31, GCPR. The regulation applies to the purchase and resale of cottonseed cake, meal, pellets and hulls. It provides, with definite limitations, that resellers of cake, meal, pellets, hulls or a mixture of two or more of these commodities may determine their ceiling prices on the basis of their "base period" margin or markup.

A "processor"—one who buys cake, meal and/or hulls and produces from such purchased commodities meal, pellets or a meal and hull mixture—may add to his suppliers's f.o.b. selling price the "cost" of inbound transportation computed at rates in effect during the base period plus his base period margin on sales to the same class of customer. For example, if you purchase a quantity of slab cake at $75 per ton and inbound transportation costs, at base period rates, are $5 per ton, you may add the same margin you realized during the base period on sales to the same class of customer.

The base period is that of the GCPR —namely: Dec. 19, 1950 through Jan. 25, 1951. It will be noted that the regulation requires the processor to absorb the increases in freight rates and in packaging costs that have occurred since the base period. This is grossly unfair but the principle of cost absorbtion by busines is a basic policy of OPS just as it was of OPA until Congress intervened.

A "distributor"—one who buys cake, meal, hulls, or a mixture of those commodities and resells without changing their form—may charge his supplier's f.o.b. price, plus inbound transportation at the base period rate, plus his base period margin on sales to the same class of customer.

Ceiling prices determined under this regulation apply to each purchased quantity of the commodity and will change from time to time. The regulation may not be applied to stocks on hand March 3, the effective date. Such stocks must be priced under Rev. 1 to Suppl. Reg. 31 which permits a seller to add to his established ceiling price the increase over base period inbound transportation costs incurred on any purchase.

If a "processor" or "distributor" did not deliver or offer to deliver during the base period the commodities covered by this regulation, he must apply in writing to OPS in Washington for the establishment of a ceiling price. Such application shall include information as to why he cannot price under this regulation, the type of business, description of the commodity involved, supplier's f.o.b. selling price, transportation costs at base period rates, proposed processing charges and ceiling price, and class of customer involved. He may not sell any of the commodity until OPS, in writing, notifies him of his ceiling.

The regulation carries no expiration date. Rev. 1 had been scheduled to expire May 1.

• Air Lift Funds Opposed

IN A TENTATIVE VOTE this week the House said no to an Immigration Service request for additional funds to halt the flow of aliens into this country from Mexico. If the House action stands up when final votes are taken, it will mean the elimination of a $1,390,000 item. The money was to be used to operate the air lift to carry back to Mexico wetbacks caught in the U.S., to employ 350 more border partolmen, to buy more automobiles, and to erect two detention camps for illegal aliens. Rep. O. Clark Fisher (Tex.) led the fight against the additional money, winning by a 105-to-48 standing vote.

• Margarine Wins Again

THE REPORT elsewhere in this issue of New York State's action in killing the ban on the sale of colored margarine is good news to the cotton industry. The state legislature, by a large majority, voted during its recent session to lift the 66-year-old ban. Difficulty had been expected and proponents of the legislation were surprised by the ease with which it passed. Strong support from consumers groups was a big factor in the legislative victory.

Only seven remaining states now have prohibitions against the sale of colored margarine. They are Vermont, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Montana and Washington.

• Council at Bat for Cotton

THE NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL has asked the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to include three amendments in any extension of the Defense Production Act approved at this session of Congress. Although all three amendments are of great interest to the cotton industry, one is of particular concern to cotton ginners.

Under the Cotton Council proposals, ginners and other service industries would be allowed to increase ceiling prices to reflect all necessary and unavoidable labor and materials cost increases occuring after July 26, 1951. The present law prohibits the inclusion of costs increases after that date.

Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the Council, appearing before the Senate committee on March 11, said that cotton gins, warehouses and compresses are particularly affected by the cut-off date of July 26, 1951. "The squeeze has come about in the main because increased labor costs have not been recognized in existing ceiling," he declared.

Blake also urged the committee to include in any controls bill amendments prohibiting the rollback of ceiling prices

ACCO and Mrs. Tucker's Merger Completed

Completion of the merger of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., of Sherman, Texas into Anderson, Clayton & Company was announced Feb. 29. Initial announcement of the plan to merge was made Jan. 16. Stockholders of both corporations approved the merger at recent meetings.

The announcement of Feb. 29 says rs. Tucker's Products, with headquarters at Sherman, will be a division of Anderson, Clayton & Company and carry on the manufacturing and refining of finished and semi-finished vegetable-oil products and the tank car business.

Mrs. Tucker's Foods, a Texas corporation, becomes a subsidiary of Anderson, Clayton & Company and will distribute all brand name products. Mrs. Tucker's Products Division, as well as Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., will continue to operate under the management of A. G. Hopkins, president, and W. S. Dorset and E. W. Thompson, vice-presidents.

The merger includes the oil mills operated by Southland Cotton Oil Company, which was a majority-owned subsidiary of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.

and a formula for the suspension of controls on products and services where increased production or competition has already cured the problem of inflation. He pointed out to the committee that with the exception of cottonseed meal, which is a special situation, all products made from cotton lint and seed are selling well below ceilings, the two principal ones—textiles and oil—from 20 to 40 percent below.

"Why then," he asked, "should this industry be continually and constantly subjected to the demoralizing threat of rollbacks?"

By lifting controls on materials and services now below ceiling, Mr. Blake said, the Office of Price Stabilization could make a substantial savings in its appropriation, which will be more than $100 million this year, and business would be free of many bureaucratic restrictions.

The Senate committee will conclude hearings this month and then report a bill for Senate consideration. Extension of controls in some form is a foregone conclusion. The Council, while continuing to oppose price controls as a workable means of combating inflation, takes the position that in view of this, amendments are necessary to afford adequate protection to businessmen and farmers.

• Slow Fertilizer Sales

USDA AND FERTILIZER INDUSTRY spokesmen are surprised at slow sales of fertilizer through the southern Cotton Belt. As a result, substantial quantities of potash, nitrogen, and superphosphate earmarked for the South have been diverted to the Midwest where purchases are heavy. USDA is unable to explain this unexpected decline in demand. There are reports that the same situation prevails in the case of some insecticides.

Delta Farmer May Have Set New Lint Record

A young Mississippi Delta farmer may have set a new world's record with his 1951 cotton production. He is C. Q. Clark of Yazoo City, winner of the state's 1951 5-Acre Cotton Contest with a calculated per-acre average of 1,783 pounds of lint in pre-harvest field tests made for contest officials. Clark's total yield on his five acres of fine sandy loam was 8,915 pounds of lint cotton.

J. Maurice Smith of Edgefield County, S. C., set a new all-time record for the South Atlantic state with 8,380 pounds of lint on five acres in his state's 1951 5-Acre Contest. Clark's calculated five-acre production tops Smith's by 535 pounds, and by 107 pounds on a per-acre basis.

Clark applied 105 pounds of anhydrous ammonia before planting Delfos 9169 certified seed on April 26. He hoed three times, flamed once, and cultivated shallow only when needed. Clark's insect control program paid off, too. He applied spray five times with ground machine and dusted nine times by airplane. He began harvest on Sept. 3.

Horstman in Charge of Bauer Bros. Laboratory

Antone Hortsman was recently appointed manager of laboratory operations at The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, and is in charge of both the pulp laboratory and the feed and milling laboratory. He resides in Springfield with his wife and three children.

"TONY" HORSTMAN

"Tony" was inducted into the army while a student at Ohio State University. After the war was over, he earned the degree of chemical engineer at Michigan College of Mining and Technology. Then he became process engineer for Weston Paper Co., first at the St. Marys, Ohio, plant and afterwards at the Terre Haute, Ind., plant.

His next position was senior engineer of American Maize Co., Roby, Ind. From there he went to The Bauer Bros. Co., where he is qualified by education and experience to head up laboratory work.

American Oil Chemists Plan Spring Meeting

Arrangements for the forty-third annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held in Houston, Texas, April 28-30, at the Shamrock Hotel are almost completed, according to William Argue, general chairman, who is with the Anderson, Clayton & Company. More than 30 technical papers are scheduled by the program committee, of which Prof. J. D. Lindsay of Texas A. & M. is chairman, and in addition there will be committee reports and reports by officers.

Results of the election of officers by mail balloting will be announced at the meeting by A. E. Bailey, president, who is with the Humko Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Also on the 1952 calendar are two other society events: a short course on soaps and synthetic detergents, to be held at Rutgers University, July 6-11, and the fall meeting of the society in Cincinnati, Oct. 20-22, at the Netherlands-Plaza Hotel, with N. A. Ruston of Emery Industries Inc. as chairman.

Subjects covered in the short course will be soap raw materials, soap processing, soap properties, surfactants and syndets, and evaluation methods. Chairman of the course is Foster Dee Snell of the Foster D. Snell Laboratories, New York City. Four industrial trips have been planned for each of four afternoons, to Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Lever Brother Company, Edgewater, N. J.; J. Howard Smith Company, Port Newark, N. J.; and Woburn Chemical Corporation, Kearny, N. J. Registration fee, including room and board, is $90.

Farm Price Report

Sharp declines in prices received for truck crops, cotton, cottonseed, oats, eggs, wool, and lambs, together with small but general declines in prices of many other commodities during the month ended Feb. 15, 1952 dropped the Index of Prices Received by Farmers 11 points, or nearly 4 percent, to 289, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced. This is 8 percent below the all time peak of 313 established February a year ago, but well above any other February of record.

During the same period, increases in retail prices of production goods bought by farmers lifted the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) one point or a third of one percent to another new high. Higher prices for field crop seeds, feeder livestock, and motor vehicles led the advance. Prices of commodities bought for living purposes averaged the same as a month earlier. At 288 percent of its 1910-14 average, the Parity Index was 4 percent higher than a year ago.

As a result of the 11 point drop in the Index of Prices Received, and the one point rise in the Parity Index, the Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received to the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) dropped to 100. Beginning with July 1950, the Parity Ratio was continuously greater than 100 until this month.

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Cotton Research Congress In Houston, June 19-21

Cotton and research leaders from throughout the Cotton Belt will meet June 19-21 at the Rice Hotel in Houston for the thirteenth annual Cotton Research Congress sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman, has announced.

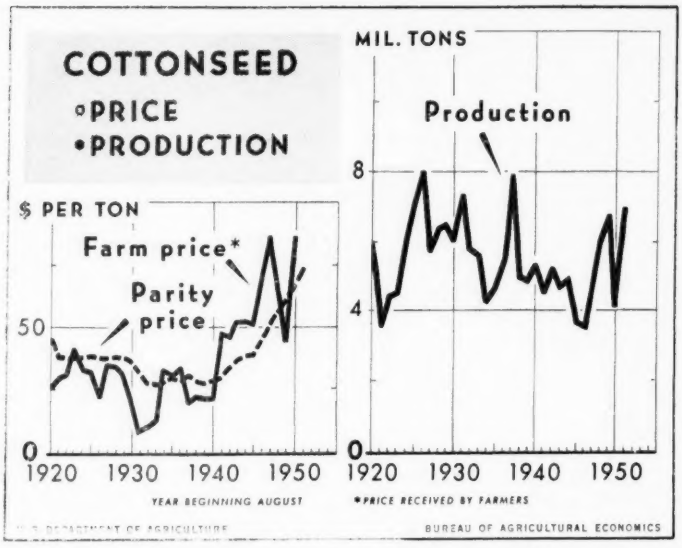
Houston was selected as the site for the 1952 Congress in recognition of that city's leadership in cotton marketing and exports, and because of the urgent invitation extended by Houston cotton and business leaders, Jackson said.

College Station, Dallas and Waco have been hosts to the Congress in previous years, and Lubbock has invited the committee to hold the 1953 meeting at Texas Technological College.

International trade, fiber quality testing and marketing, insect control, summaries of Texas and national research developments and other subjects will be discussed on the program by leading authorities, Jackson said.

Extensive exhibits and tours of laboratories and other points of interest in the Houston area have been tentatively scheduled, with details to be announced later.

Large attendance by cotton producers will be a major goal of the meeting, Jackson added, pointing out that a major objective of the Congress has always been to give those who produce, handle and utilize cotton the latest practical information on the application of research results.



Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the year which began October 1951 probably will reach a record level of over 12.5 billion pounds, including the oil equivalent of soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing. Increases in cottonseed oil and lard will more than offset declines in butter, soybean and linseed oils.

• Food production in the U.S. has increased 50 percent since 1939, compared to a population rise of only 17 percent in the same period.

• The nation's farmers now have about 650 major insect pests to combat in turning out quality livestock and crop products.

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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Inflation Danger Subsiding**—The shift in Washington thinking from inflation to mild deflation has been one of the most remarkable transformations in years. A few still hold to a belief that inflation is the big danger, but the number has dwindled rapidly in the last few weeks.

White House and stabilization officials are attempting to hold lesser officials to the "inflation danger line" for awhile, at least until Congress has acted upon extension of the control powers in the Defense Production Act. It is pointed out that the factors which could cause inflation still exist, although they seem largely dormant for the moment.

We have talked with several top government economists recently, largely off-the-record, to get their unofficial appraisal of the situation. The consensus seems to point to these conclusions:

There will be some serious price difficulties in the next several months, but the present situation does not point to an imminent farm price crash. In support of this, they point out that no substantial surplus exists in any important farm commodity. The market outlook is strong for the big four—cotton, corn, wheat and livestock products.

National income, they remind us, is at a record high level and almost certainly will continue high. There is very little unemployment and wage rates are rising. Consumer purchasing power is high and likely to stay that way. Government spending at the rate of almost $7 billion a month will continue to make dollars plentiful in the hands of consumers.

They point out that the purchasing potential is greater than ever before. Personal bank accounts and savings are reported at a record high. People for the past year have been spending less of their income and saving more. Opinion is that if prices dip more money and buyers will come into the market.

There is still another factor which isn't talked about publicly by officials, but which is counted as a sure "depression stopper." The Defense Production Act came equipped with a "reverse" gear shift. Stabilization officials have powers to (1) create artificial shortages through allocations; (2) increase the money supply through an easing of credit and other bank restrictions; and (3) speed up defense spending to fill up any slack in the civilian economy.

Political strategists are well aware of the situation and equally cognizant of the fact anything resembling a depression would seriously hurt Democratic election chances next fall. Government officials in responsible positions have been carefully "screened" to assure their loyalty to the Democratic party. They will be expected to act accordingly. Any other party in power would be the same.

• **Price Supports**—Price weaknesses recently have given a big boost to talk of revising the price support law. If prices continue to sink, Washington observers believe the pressure for strengthening supports may be enough to force Congress to act.

Secretary Brannan continues to stick with his announced intentions not to raise supports and more especially, not to raise the support level above 90 percent of parity for the basic crops. He will not, apparently, oppose any move by the Congress to raise minimum support levels.

The Senate Agriculture Committee plans to go rather thoroughly into the matter of parity and price supports. Chairman Ellender heads a 5-man subcommittee which plans to hold hearings on price support levels in the law. Others on the subcommittee are Sens. Humphrey (Minn.), Aiken (Vt.), Young (N. D.), and Anderson (N. M.).

One of the proposals which will be studied would eliminate, or soften, the 1948 farm law provision for shifting parity for basic crops from the present formula to the new, moving average, on Jan. 1, 1954. The provision would mean a sizeable drop in parity for cotton, corn and wheat.

Also included in the hearing schedule is a bill by Sen. Young to re-enact the Steagall Amendment which, during the war, provided 90 percent of parity support for perishables whenever the Secretary asked for an increase in production. Neither Congress nor the Administration is anxious for revival of the provision which caused so much trouble in eggs, potatoes and a few other commodities.

• **Kefauver Up a Tree?** — Washington opinion is that Coonskin Cap Sen. Kefauver has been "treed," politically. Political observers are almost unanimous in their opinion that the ambitious junior Senator from Tennessee has climbed 'way out on a limb.

In the first place, he violated almost every rule of the successful politician. He is a Johnny-come-lately to major league politics and, although honest and sincere, a little too eager. One good investigation in Congress no more assures success in national politics than one good game pitched in major league baseball makes a major leaguer out of a pitcher.

Sen. Kefauver didn't wait for his backers to push him very hard before he leaped into the race for the Democratic nomination. And some of those he thought were going to back him walked out on him instead. It looks now as if he may be left holding the bag.

The Senator probably knows now, but didn't when he tossed his fur piece into the ring, that it takes a powerful machine to stay in the race for the presidency. It also takes a heap of money. He seems to be short on both. President Truman had the power, and used it, to pull the rug right out from under the lanky Tennessee Senator.

Sen. Kefauver, however, made an even more serious miscalculation. He figured that he could consolidate and lead anti-Truman sentiment in the South. But the Southern leaders didn't take to him like he hoped they would. Instead, they decided to put their money on a political veteran, Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia. The result, it seems to Washington, has been to leave Sen. Kefauver pretty much high and dry.

It is interesting to speculate on the outcome of the presidential race if Tru-

(Continued on Page 34)

belton superior bagging
the best protection against handling and weather
2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
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Makes cleaner, stronger bales
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BELTON BAGGING CO.
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HERE IT IS

The February 2, issue of the COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS magazine carried the story how Gin Waste can now be economically converted into a low-cost humus.

Tested and proven under observation of United States Department of Agriculture and Sanitary Engineering Division of Texas State Department of Health; field tested on 1,000 tons!

Now, for the first time, this process for converting an expensive nuisance into a profitable end product is made available to you in simple, easy, practical and economical form.

Process approved for boll worm areas, and converted waste may be sold to farmers at extremely low cost.

Cotton industry can now produce millions of tons of soil building, water saving humus. Here's that "ready-made" cover crop for soil conservation.

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Write to Soil Biotics today for your "sample package deal".

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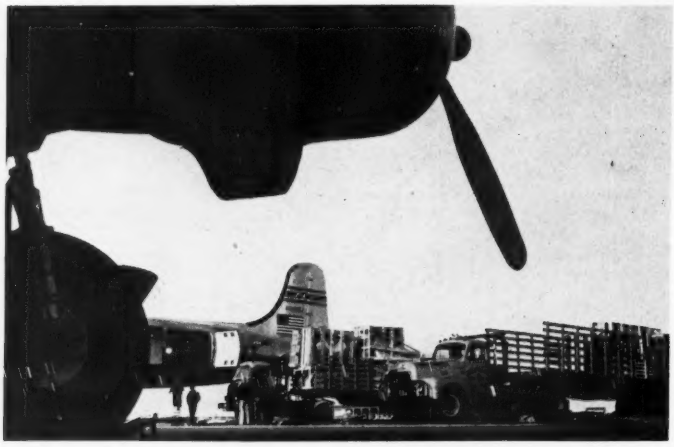
Complete Murray Gin Outfit Is Flown Non-Stop to Managua, Nicaragua

AT 7 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, March 5, a Pan American World Airways cargo Clipper roared off a runway at Love Field in Dallas and set its course on a non-stop flight to Managua, Nicaragua.

At the controls was Capt. Ned Wilson, of Pecos, Texas. With him in the giant Clipper cockpit were Co-Pilots Bruce Wilson, of Copiah County, Miss., and Les Means, of Clearwater, Fla. On board was an 80-saw one-stand plantation-type Murray cotton gin, complete except for press and motive power, consigned to Enrique Luna at Managua.

Gin equipment has been flown to foreign countries and to points in the U.S. many times, but so far as is known

RIGHT: A last-minute check before loading is made by Norman Eaton, left, Pan American's Dallas sales representative; Victor Young, Pan American's loading supervisor, center; and C. D. West, Murray's export manager, right.



LEFT: Trucks carrying the specially crated gin outfit have arrived at Love Field in Dallas. Standing by is the loading crew, ready to undertake the delicate job of getting the crates aboard.

weeks or so. He was undecided for a time as to whether he neeeded the additional plant at all, but by the time crop porspects improved he knew he couldn't get delivery ahead of the crop movement. Anxious to have the plant ready when the first cotton started to come in, Luna decided to get it there by air. He never batted an eye when told the cost of a 20,000-pound shipment would be only a little under 50 percent of the entire value of the plant. He needed the gin and when the first cotton from the fields it will be ready to run.

To C. D. West, export manager for Murray in Dallas, conventional overseas shipments are mere routine. But not this one. There were all sorts of

RIGHT: All goes well. Trained men working under the direction of Victor Young stowed the crates in the belly of the big Clipper without a hitch. Next stop, Managua, 1716 airline miles but only 8 hours and 40 minutes away!

this is the first movement of a complete gin outfit by air.

Flying is fast—the Clipper landed at Managua, 1716 airline miles from Dallas, at 3:40 p.m. the same day—but it's far more expensive than ocean transportation. Still, the trend is more and more to air shipments and at some point in the forseeable future it is expected that they can be made as cheaply by air as ocean freight.

Enrique Luna, who already operates Murray gin equipment in Nicaragua, will start ginning cotton in the next two

Cadillac Top Prize in NCPA Golf Tourney

There will be many beautiful and useful prizes for winners in the NCPA golf tournament to be played May 19 but topping them all is the Cadillac sedan being offered by Woodson-Tenent Laboratories of Memphis. It will go to the first player making a hole-in-one—and that's the only way it can be won.

It's a pretty safe bet that golfing members of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and others who plan to attend the New Orleans convention and enter the tournament, are already generating keen interest in this phase of the annual meeting. It will be the Association's fifty-sixth such meeting and will run two days, May 19-20.

S. M. Harmon, Memphis, Association secretary-treasurer, says the rules committee will meet on Friday and Saturday, May 16-17, and that interesting business programs are being developed for May 19-20. "Above all," Harmon states, "the convention will enable you to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones, to exchange ideas, and to learn more about your industry and the people in it."

Headquarters for the convention will be at the Roosevelt Hotel and only a limited number of allotted rooms have not been taken. It is suggested that those writing for reservations indicate a second hotel choice. When the allotment of rooms at the Roosevelt is exhausted, the hotel will refer requests to the Chamber of Commerce for assignment to other hotels. Alternate hotels are the Jung, the St. Charles, and the Monteleone.

problems to solve. First, he and Pan American had to figure out a way to get a complete outfit aboard a Clipper. Second, there was the special problem of crating. You just can't get any and all sizes of crates through an airplane door. Third, once inside, the crates had to be positioned just so-so to avoid any shifting during flight that might damage the machinery. All these problems were worked out, however, with the capable assistance of Pan American's Norman Eaton, Dallas sales representative, and Victor Young of Houston, loading supervisor.

The job was a perfect one. When the Clipper eased onto the airstrip at Managua the same afternoon, E. R. McGuire, Murray's representative in Nicaragua, was there to inspect the cargo. Not a nickel's worth of damage was suffered by a single piece of the equipment. And within hours after the flight left Dallas a 10-ton truck had transported the equipment to the nearby gin site only about two miles from the Managua airport.

Another man who had an important part in the transaction was Charles Elbert of Dallas, Murray's export field engineer for Latin America. Elbert's work had been done long before big trucks wheeled the crated gin plant to Dallas' Love Field. He aids Murray's Latin American customers in selecting the type of equipment needed to do the best job of ginning in a particular area, and it was he who worked out with Luna the installation of the first complete outfit to be shipped by air.

Commercial Solvents Elects Dr. E. W. Reid to Board

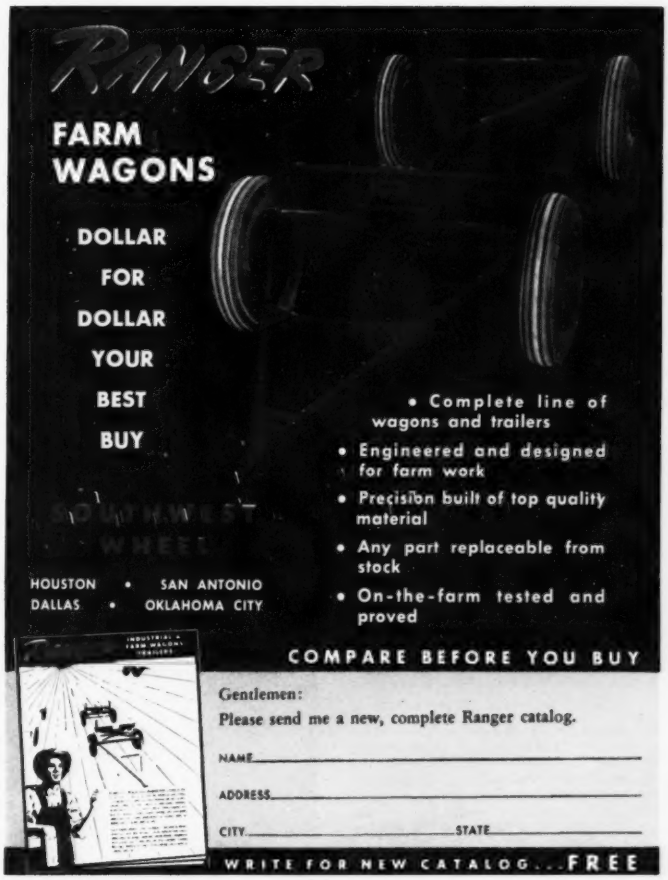
Dr. Ernest W. Reid, president of Corn Products Refining Company, has been elected to the board of directors of Commercial Solvents Corporation, it has been announced by J. Albert Woods, president.

Dr. Reid was elected president of Corn Products Refining Company last April. He joined the company in 1943 as vice president in charge of the Chemical and Research Division, and was elected a director in 1947.

Immediately prior to his association with Corn Products Refining Company, he was deputy director general of operations at the War Production Board. He was also a member of the Council of National Defense, chief of the Chemical Branch of the Office of Production Management, and director of the Chemical Division of the War Production Board.

The Chemical Industries Medal for 1951 was presented to Dr. Reid last November. The award, made by the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, is for conspicuous service to applied chemistry.

KING OF THE COTTON WAGONS!


RANGER
FARM WAGONS
DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOUR BEST BUY
• Complete line of wagons and trailers
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• Precision built of top quality material
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COMPARE BEFORE YOU BUY
Gentlemen:
Please send me a new, complete Ranger catalog.
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See our exhibit at the Texas Ginners' Convention
Dallas, Texas, March 31, April 1-2

QUOTES on Cotton

Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas

TREATING SEED PAYS WELL—"At an average cost of 25 cents per acre for treating cotton planting seed, over 6,000 percent return was realized from the investment. Average increase in yield per acre was 81 pounds of lint and 145 pounds of cottonseed."—North Carolina Extension Service Report.

•

FORTY INCH ROW BEST—"A 40 inch row is needed to do a good job with mechanical cotton harvesters. All manufacturers of pickers and strippers would be pleased if farmers would standardize on 40 inch rows."—"The Progressive Farmer."

•

NO HAND HOEING—"These exploratory experiments indicate that cotton can be produced successfully without hand hoeing or cultivation other than seed-bed preparation."—Mississippi Experiment Station.

•

GET IT ON THE FARM—"Having his fertilizer on his own farm is the best assurance a farmer has of meeting his fertilizer needs."—Arkansas Extension Service.

•

EARLY CONTROL PAYS—"Early season control insures early fruiting and earlier maturity in all areas where thrips, aphids, fleahoppers or boll weevils, alone or in combination, cause damage every year."—Texas Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects.

•

COMBINE COTTON AND LIVESTOCK—"A well-balanced combination of livestock, cotton and other enterprises can increase income while conserving soil."—Dr. Clay Lyle, Mississippi Extension Director.

•

NONE OTHER LIKE IT—"Cotton is the most important cash crop in the U.S. and the only major crop producing three products, fiber, food and feed."—Dr. J. E. Adams, Texas A. & M. College.

From our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 30)

man wins the Democratic nomination and Russell runs as an independent. Assuming Taft as the probable Republican nominee, the political forecasters here are convinced that no one would obtain the necessary majority of the 531 electoral votes. It takes 266 votes to win.

Russell is conceded a minimum of 128 votes, and might go as high as 150. Assuming that 136 votes are sure for the Republican candidate, the best that Truman could do would be slightly more than 200. In that case the election would be thrown into the House. Each state would cast one vote. Republicans now control 25 of the state delegations, and it is not likely that they will lose any in the election. The result would, of course, be the election of a Republican to the White House.

• **Mexican Labor Situation**—Legislation to clear the way for reopening of negotiations with Mexico for renewal of the farm labor agreement still is snarled in a badly split Senate-House conference committee.

The Senate conferees continue to insist on the Senate version which permits issuance of administrative warrants. The House conferees seem just as determined not to give ground on demands for a court warrant procedure.

The conferees report that after several meetings they still are deadlocked on that one provision. The White House continues to hint that the House version would draw a veto.

• **Cotton and Margarine**—The National Cotton Council now figures demand for U.S. cotton this year at about 15 million bales. Exports, the Council estimates, will run between 5¾ and 6 million bales and domestic consumption between 9 and 9.5 million bales.

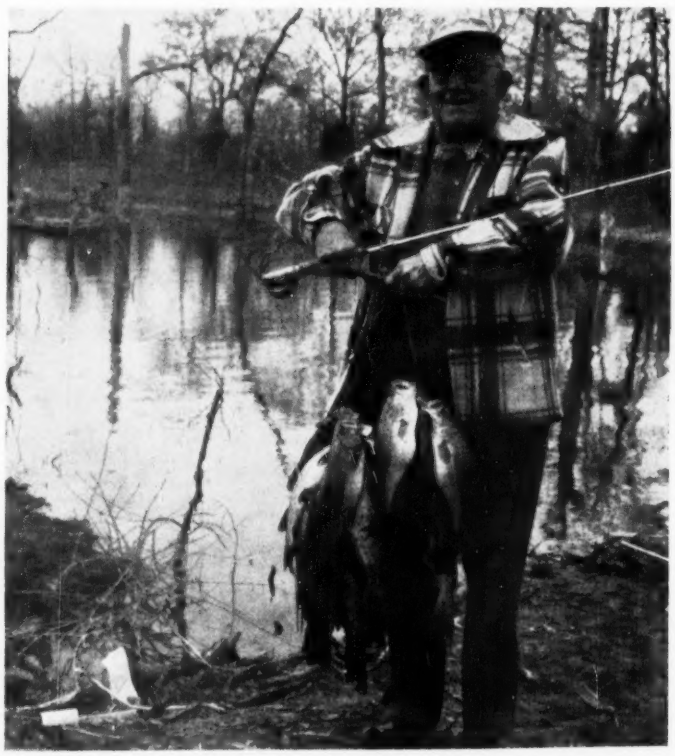
Margarine production now has gone into the lead over butter. January figures show margarine leading butter for the third successive month.

Loan Rate Announced for 1952-Crop Upland Cotton

The loan rate for 1952-crop Middling ⅞-inch cotton will average not less than 30.9 cents per pound, USDA has announced.

The 1951-crop avearge loan rate for Middling ⅞-inch cotton was 30.46 cents per pound. The increase is the result of the rise in parity prices. The average loan rate for Middling 15/16-inch cotton, the base quality, was 31.71 cents per pound in 1951. An appropriate differential between Middling ⅞-inch and 15/16-inch cotton will be in effect again this year. The guaranteed loan rate for Middling 15/16-inch will be announced at the time the schedule of premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths is announced.

On Nov. 29, 1951, USDA announced that 1952-crop upland cotton would be supported at 90 percent of parity at the beginning of this marketing year, Aug. 1. The minimum level announced this week is 90 percent of the present parity price. If 90 percent of parity on Aug. 1 is higher than the level announced this week, the loan rate will be increased accordingly. Differentials for grade and staple and for location will be announced later.



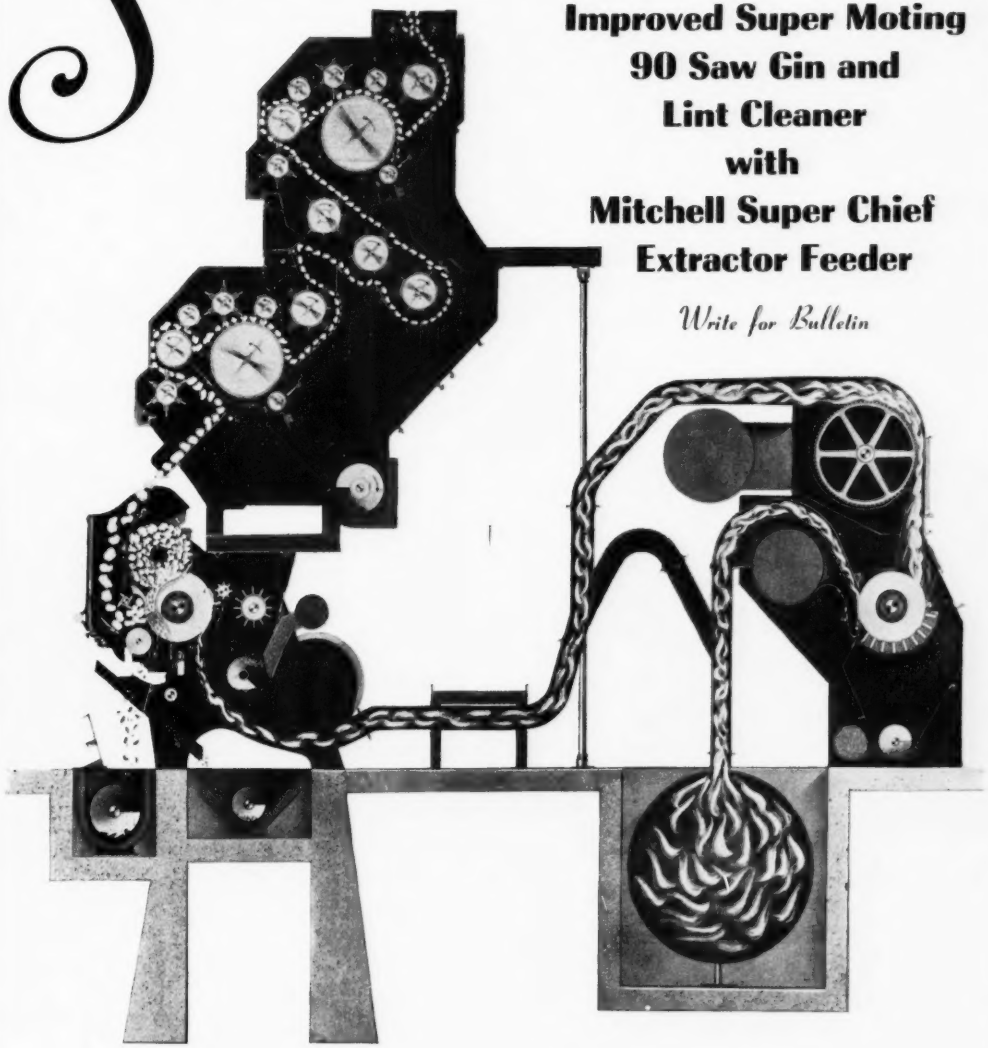
Here's That South Texas Sportsman Again

THE FISH are real (he will swear to it) and were caught by the man holding them (that's what he says). Pictured, with fish and flyrod, is Paul J. Lemm, general manager of the Brenham Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Brenham, Texas, hunter, fisherman and, in the off season, an accomplished oil mill executive. Paul writes: "With seed prices too high and products markets all going down daily, thought I would try Old Blue Hole for better luck. Sure enough, Old Blue Hole pays off again." Hmmmmm.

SECTIONAL VIEW *of our New*

Improved Super Moting
90 Saw Gin and
Lint Cleaner
with
Mitchell Super Chief
Extractor Feeder

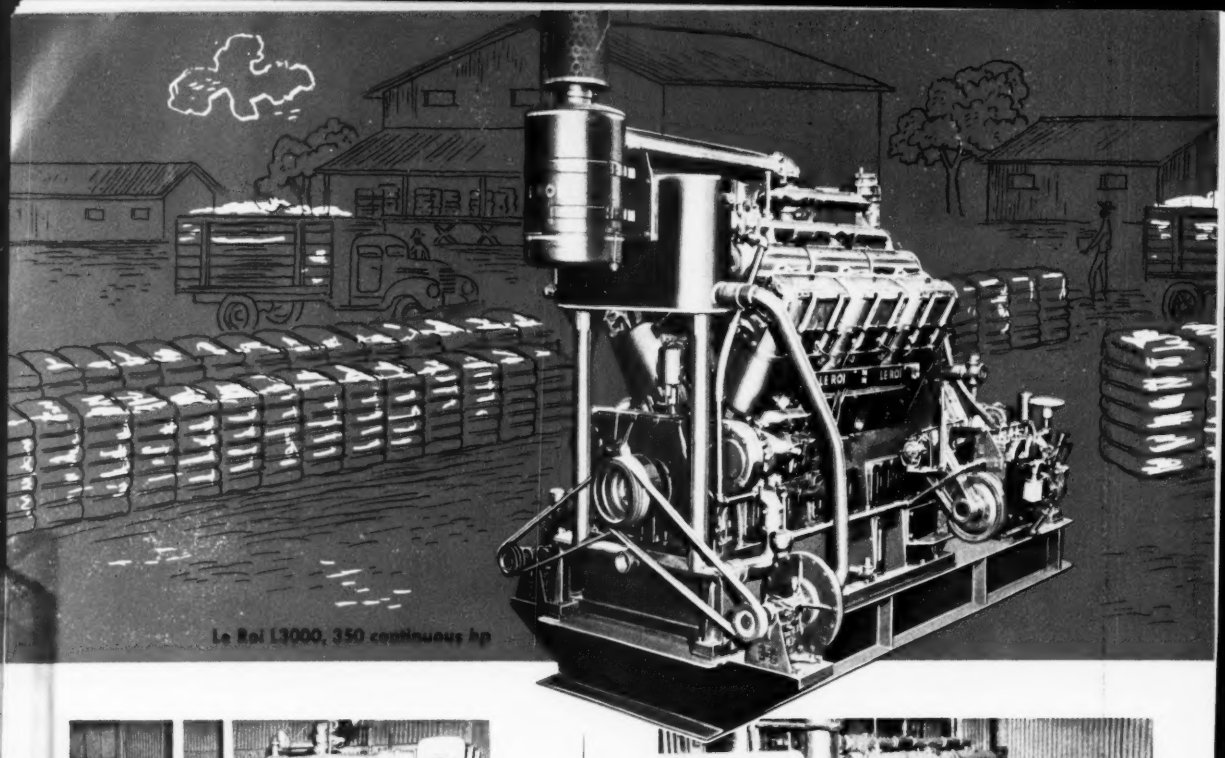
Write for Bulletin

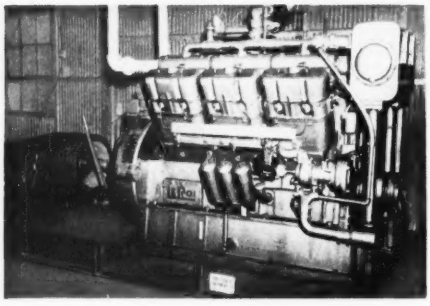


Greater Capacity and Cleaner Sample

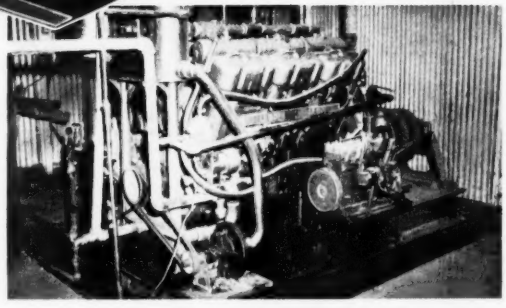
THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS • MEMPHIS • ATLANTA



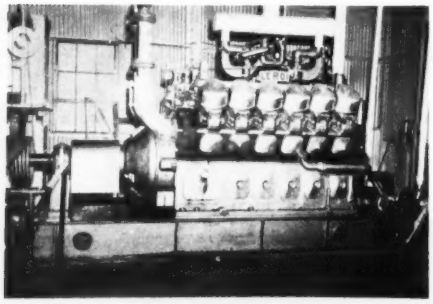


Low Per-Bale Fuel Cost Le Roi Engines run on low-cost fuels — natural gas, butane, or propane. One Oklahoma ginner figures the season's fuel cost for his Le Roi L3000 at less than 6½¢ per bale!

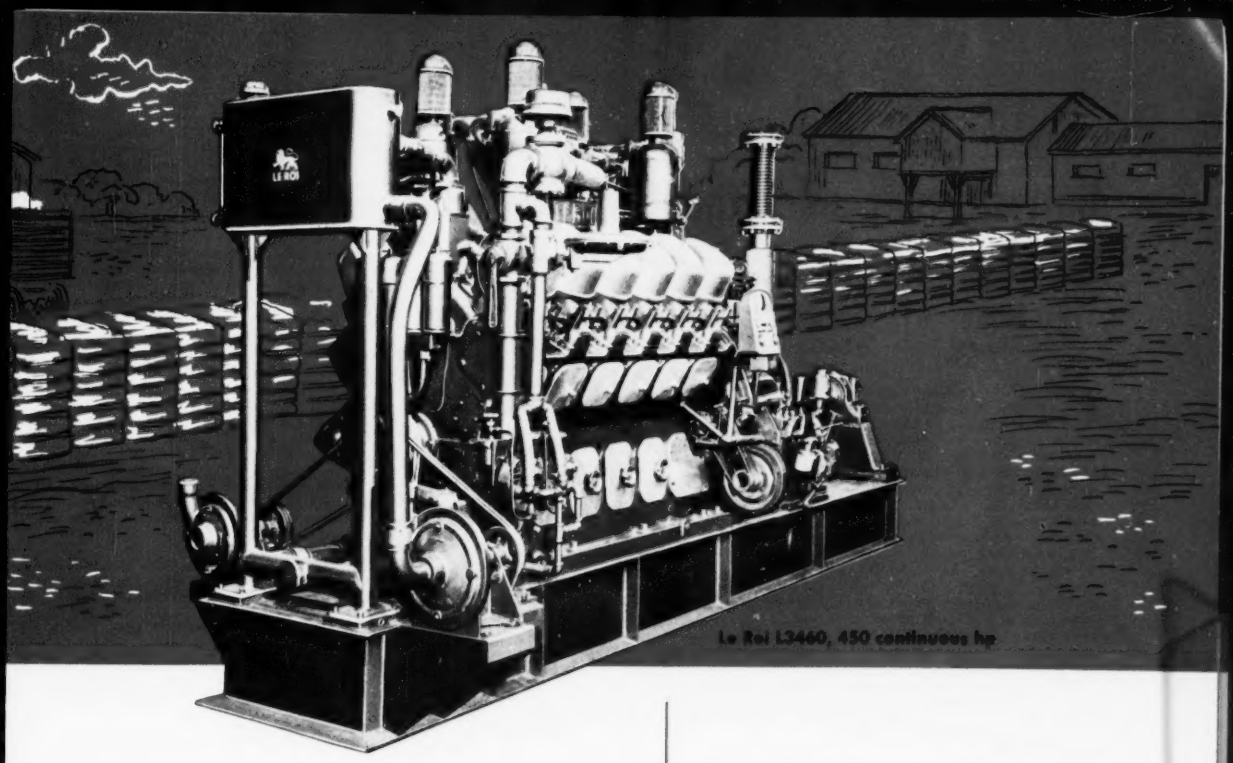


Little Time Out for Repairs A Texas ginner says, "Operating costs are negligible — we haven't spent $10 on repairs for our Le Roi L3000." Yet, this Le Roi has been on the job for 4 years and has helped gin 19,340 bales!

Ample Reserve Power You can really load a Le Roi — the power you need *is there* — thanks to conservative rating. You've got spare HP ready to handle equipment you may add to keep step with new developments.



Unmatched Service Network In every cotton-producing area, you're never far from a well-stocked Le Roi distributor who has skilled, experienced mechanics and provides expert pre-season tune-up and overhaul — and fast emergency repair service!



Le Roi L3460, 450 continuous hp

More than 20 years' "know-how" behind dependable, low-cost **Le Roi** *power*

COTTON INDUSTRY POWER
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PROMPT SERVICE • LOW FUEL COST • LESS DOWNTIME • AMPLE RESERVE POWER

Your Le Roi is built by men who know your power problems — men who have been associated with your industry for almost a quarter of a century. That is why more Le Roi engines are used to power gins today than all other engines combined.

A Le Roi is not a "converted" engine, but one specially designed for cotton gin and mill service. It has the weight and stamina to take the kind of punishment you give an engine, without costly breakdowns. Yet, it takes less floor space than other engines of like horsepower rating.

In the Le Roi size range from 40 to 450 continuous hp, there's an engine powerful enough to meet all your requirements . . . and do it with the same low-cost fuels you use for your dryers and other equipment — natural gas, butane or propane.

There's a network of well-stocked, adequately-manned Le Roi distributors in every cotton-producing area. Ask one of them to tell you more about the L3460, the L3000, and other power units in the complete Le Roi line.

And have him take you to inspect a Le Roi installation — so you can see at first hand why so many ginners cut their power cost per bale with Le Roi.

F-47

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors: **Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas**

LE ROI COMPANY • *Plants:* Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio • *Cotton-Industry Headquarters:* Tulsa, Okla.

Mississippi Experiment

Cotton Produced Without Cultivation As Chemicals Control the Weeds

■ **COTTON HAS BEEN produced successfully for two years at Mississippi State College without hand hoeing or cultivation.**

By VERNON C. HARRIS

Agronomist, Division of Weed Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, State College, Miss., writing in the February 1952 issue of Mississippi Farm Research, publication of Mississippi Experiment Station.

COMMON practices employed in controlling weeds in cotton require a large amount of hand hoeing in addition to many cultivations. These regular weed control and tillage measures are large items of expense in the production of cotton. In many instances the necessary hand labor required is not available and if available, it is so costly that the cost of production may increase to a point that profitable cotton growing is not feasible. Many workers have expressed the view that the cultivation of cotton is necessary primarily to control weeds. It is the thinking of some people that about 90 percent of the returns from cultivation are in weed control alone. There are some types of soil where cultivation is known to be of value other than that of weed control.

The experiments reported here were made to determine whether weeds could be controlled in cotton by the use of chemicals without any hand hoeing or cultivation (other than seed-bed preparation). For two years (1950-1951) cotton has been produced successfully at Mississippi State College, without hand hoeing or cultivation.

The land used in these tests was Kaufman sandy loam, located on the experimental farm of Mississippi State College.

• **1950 Test** — In 1950 a one-half acre plot which had been in meadow for the previous 6 years was selected for the test. The plot was disked thoroughly to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Five hundred pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer was disked into the soil when the land was prepared. Then the area was dragged flat and smooth. On April 17, 1950, chemically-delinted cotton seed, variety Empire, were hill-drop planted one inch deep with four to six per hill. The hills were 10 inches apart on rows spaced 26 inches apart.

Immediately following planting the plot was treated with a pre-emergence broadcast spray of 7 pounds of dinitro per acre; volume of spray was 40 gallons per acre. The plot received two post-emergence oilings made as directed sprays across the cotton drill in such a way that the seed leaves were not hit. Insecticides were applied seven times during the growing season. Before harvest the cotton was defoliated.

Excellent weed control was achieved by the above treatments. Some morning-glory and crabgrass escaped the dinitro treatment but the post-emergence oil controlled them. The cotton yielded 3750 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The cost of weed control chemicals was $19.45 per acre. There was no cultural cost other than seed bed preparation.

• **1951 Test**—In the 1951 test, the soil type and land preparation were the same as in 1950. The rate of fertilization was increased to 800 pounds 5-10-5 and 100 pounds ammonium nitrate per acre. The plot size was increased to approximately one acre. Coker 100 wilt was the variety of cotton used. The 1951 plot received twelve pounds of dinitro per acre as a pre-emergence broadcast spray treatment. The plot was spot oiled with hand equipment twice (June 11 and June 26) using special herbicidal oils. There were practically no weeds present on the plot and

(Continued on Page 42)

THE FIRST KNOWS COTTON

From the ground up!

Helping solve the problems of cotton men has always been an especially pleasant undertaking for the First National Bank in Dallas. Established, since 1875, in the heart of one of America's most important cotton growing regions, the First National knows cotton and cotton financing from the ground up.

Our cotton friends know that the welcome mat is always out for them at the First National.

If at any time we can be of service to you, we hope that you will stop by the First National and "give us an opportunity to say YES!"

77th Year of Dependable, Personal Service

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK in Dallas MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Buena Vista to Be Headquarters

Valley Oilseed Processors Plan March 24-25 Meeting in Biloxi

■ **FEATURED SPEAKERS will be Frank B. Caldwell, Sr., president, Independent Oil Mill, Jackson, Tenn.; Harry Ashmore, executive editor, Arkansas Gazette; and E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.**

THE VALLEY OILSEED Processors Association, Inc., will hold its eighteenth annual meeting Monday and Tuesday, March 24-25, at the Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Featured speakers will be Frank B. Caldwell, Sr., president, Independent Oil Mill, Jackson, Tenn.; Harry Ashmore, executive editor, Arkansas Gazette; and E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

Entertainment features of the convention include the annual golf tournament to be held Monday afternoon at the Great Southern Country Club and the convention banquet, which will be held at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday night, leaving Monday night open.

The Monday morning session will be chiefly for organization purposes. National association officials and committees will make their reports at this time, and committee appointments will be made. Caldwell will also give his talk the first day and will emphasize the producer's point of view.

The business session on Tuesday will be devoted to talks by Ashmore and Gastrock, installation of officers, and awarding of golf prizes. Gastrock's talk will deal with solvent extraction of cottonseed. Adjournment is scheduled for 11:30 a.m.

Latane Temple, Little Rock, Ark., association president, stated that indications point to a large attendance.

Other association officers are W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., vice-president; and C. E. Garner, Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

Convention committees are as follows: Program, Latane Temple, chairman, R. H. Norris, I. W. Dunklin, J. L. Gunn; Golf, W. K. Martak, chairman, F. H. Ferrell, E. C. McGee, W. F. Bates; Entertainment, W. B. Store, chairman, Frank Caldwell, Jr., W. M. McAnally, Robert Patterson; Registration, Joe C. Brady, chairman, C. H. Buchanan, N. P. Bartmess, C. A. Dacres; Resolutions, Ralph Woodruff, chairman, J. E. Doherty, Jr., M. D. Parker, I. H. Fleming, Jr.

Cotton Varieties for Texas Given in New Bulletin

Cotton varieties for the different areas of Texas are given in a new bulletin, "Performance of Cotton Varieties in Texas, 1948-50."

This bulletin, published jointly by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, gives information obtained in the first three years of a state-wide cotton variety evaluation program. Other bulletins will be issued at the end of each succeeding 3-year testing period.

Experiment station agronomists divided the state into three regions for systematic testing. The Extension Service also designated 10 production areas to provide a practical basis for variety recommendations.

D. T. Killough, agronomist in charge of the cotton variety testing program, points out that varieties recommended for a given region or area often do not include all varieties in the highest yielding group.

Varieties are recommended on basis of yield of lint cotton per acre, adaptation to harvesting methods, fiber properties, disease resistance and maturity.

Sources of seed of the varieties tested also are given in this bulletin, along with a list of the available publications on cotton production practices.

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Cotton Without Cultivation

(Continued from Page 38)

the oiling could have been omitted. Insecticides were applied six times.

Another plot 0.4 of an acre in size was treated in a duplicate manner in 1951 except Empire cotton seed were planted May 27, 1951.

Neither of the 1951 plots received any hand hoeing or cultivation and they were not defoliated. The cotton was hand picked Oct. 1, 1951 and the yields recorded. The cotton on these plots was easier to harvest than cotton grown on the conventional 40-inch row spacing. Workers picked more pounds in less time because there were more pounds of cotton per unit of land area. Accordingly, "the pickers did not have to look for the cotton—it was all around them."

In 1951, the weed control was near perfect on the plots. The plot planted to Coker 100 Wilt made a calculated yield of 2792 pounds seed cotton per acre and the Empire plot produced 2476 pounds.

• **Cotton Fruited Heavily**—In 1950 and 1951, the cotton on these plots fruited heavily, and appeared to do so in a shorter period of time than other cotton produced by the regular practices. The cotton stalks did not produce excessive vegetative growth as would be expected due to the high plant population. Total height of the plants was not over 4 feet whereas other cotton in adjacent plots receiving regular cultivations reached a height of around 5-6 feet.

These exploratory experiments indicate that cotton can be produced successfully and economically without hand hoeing or cultivation other than seed-bed preparation. This study needs to be expanded to other soil types and localities. By expansion, different weeds and growing conditions will be encountered and the probable success of such a practice can be evaluated more fully.

This report covers the results of tests conducted during a 2-year period and it should not be taken as a recommendation. Notwithstanding, the results are outstanding and a new way to produce cotton and other row crops may be developed in the near future.

Alabama Specialist Foresees Adequate Cottonseed Supply

There will be an adequate supply of cottonseed to meet normal demands of Alabama growers, and the quality of the seed will be much better than last year, according to Ralph R Jones, Alabama Polytechnic Institute Extension Service seed marketing specialist.

"Regardless of whether the supply of any given crop is adequate or short," says Jones, "purchase seed before the last-minute rush which usually occurs at planting time. The early buyer always gets the pick of the supply."

U.S. Imports 10,094 Bales Of Cotton in Aug.-Dec.

Imports of cotton into the U.S. in December 1951 amounted to only 41 bales (of 500 pounds gross), making an August-December total of 10,094 bales. The total includes 4,189 bales from India, 2,920 from Peru, and 2,852 from Mexico.

North Carolina Farmers Plan for More Cotton

North Carolina farmers are being asked to produce 725,000 acres of cotton this year—24,000 more than they grew in 1951, according to the North Carolina Extension Service.

The State Cotton Committee, meeting recently at State College at the call of Chairman D. S. Weaver, decided to ask each cotton-growing county to produce as big a crop as it did last year. In addition, 19 counties are asked to increase their production by 5 or 6 percent.

Emphasis is being placed on efficiency of production and increased yields per acre, which the committee said are sound goals to shoot at not only during the present national emergency but also during normal times.

Cotton specialists present pointed out that on the basis of one bale per acre North Carolina can produce cotton cheaper than Arizona.

The cost of producing a bale per acre in North Carolina, it was said, is $114.18, while the cost in Arizona is $126.20. On that basis, the net return in North Carolina would be $101.32 compared to a net profit of $81.80 in the western state.

The committee reviewed results of the 1951 state cotton program and commended technical workers for their efforts.

Recommendations on all phases of efficient cotton production are being distributed to agricultural workers throughout the state, and a "Cotton News Letter" is being issued at regular intervals, as in 1951.

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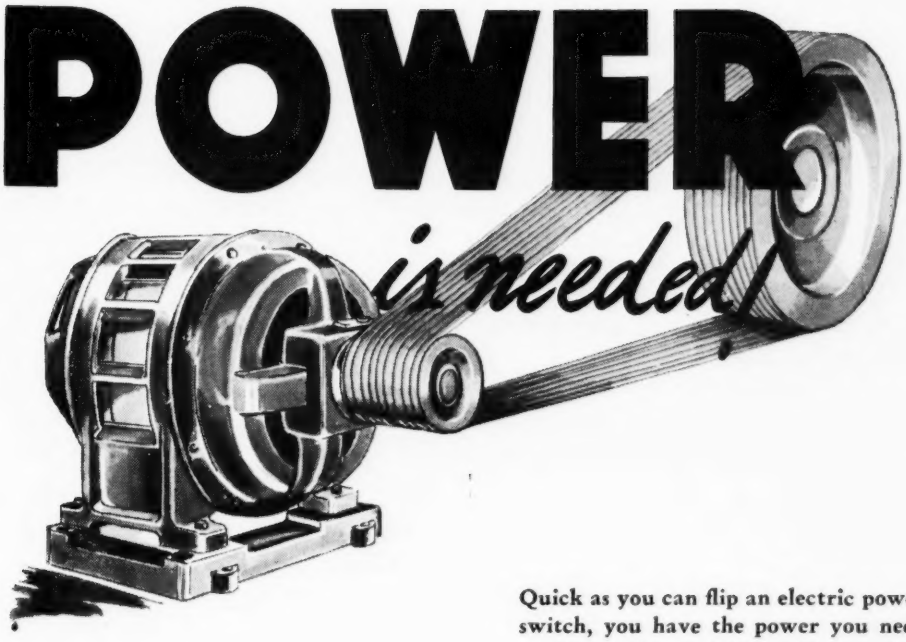

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Fewer Acres, but

High Cotton Yields Forecast in Delta

■ STRESS placed on higher yields per acre through intensified farming after survey shows slightly decreased acreage to be planted to cotton.

A higher per acre yield of cotton is the goal of every Delta county in 1952, according to L. H. Moseley, Mississippi Extension district agent. A survey by county agents in the Delta shows a slight decrease in actual acreage to be planted to cotton. Stress on higher yields through intensified farming is predicted to bear fruit in added income per acre despite the fewer cotton acres.

The decrease in cotton acreage revealed by the survey varied from 15 percent in some counties to no change in other counties, Moseley said. The average for the Delta will be close to 5 percent, it was predicted.

Shortage of labor, and the failure of the government to consider any action to offset rising production costs were principal reasons given by farmers for reducing cotton acreage.

Even with the anticipated decrease in acreage, the per acre goals set in all counties are expected to produce a larger crop than last year. Crop committees, made up of leading farmers, research workers, and members of other agricultural agencies, met with county agents in every county to plan ways of increasing yields per acre.

Several counties have set up goals of a bale per acre average and many individual farmers are striving for a two bale per acre farm average. Farmers are being urged to plant only cotton acreage that can be financed, and for which they have labor, machinery, seed, insecticides and fertilizer. County agents are also asking farmers to follow sound land-use practices by keeping cotton only on safe cotton land, and by following closely the recommendations of the experiment station.

A series of meetings have been held in every Delta county by extension and research personnel to acquaint farmers with the latest recommendations on insect control and chemical weed control. More than 1400 farmers have attended these meetings, Moseley said.

Hog Nutritionists Find That Antibiotics Raise Profits

Iowa State hog nutritionists have found that a 20-litter farmer can save $1.20 on feed costs for each hog if he uses antibiotic supplements like terramycin and penicillin. Growth-stimulating antibiotics permit him to feed his hogs out faster, bring them to market weight sooner.

And if the farmer saves six pigs from each litter, he will by the the same arithmetic save $144 in feed costs for each 20 litters he farrows. The Iowa scientists estimate that the farmer will also save 47.7 hours of labor on each 20 litters he farrows.

Entomologists Elect Reno

P. J. RENO, manager of the Dallas district of Hercules Powder Company's Naval Stores Department, makers of Toxaphene and other products, was named president of the Southwestern branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists at its annual meeting in San Antonio, Feb. 27-28-29. The Dallas district of the Naval Stores Department includes the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

• Only about one worker out of every eight in the U.S. is engaged in agricultural production.

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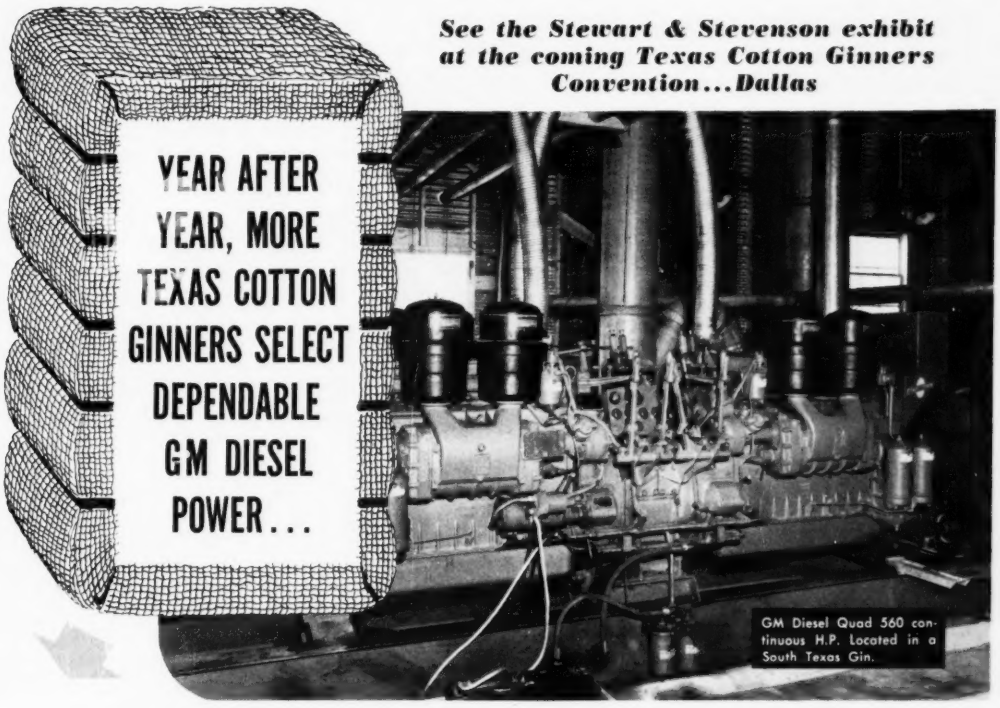
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New Fulton Bag Plant At Crystal, Minn.

Norman E. Elsas, chairman of the board of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has announced the opening of the company's new manufacturing plant at the village of Crystal, Minn.

Fulton's plant at Crystal is one of the most modern textile bag manufacturing operations. The company will make all types of cotton and burlap bags, with the newest and most efficient type of machinery.

August Denk, who has been with the Fulton organization since 1916, will manage the Crystal operations, as he has in Minneapolis for over 10 years. Sales manager is Gene DuBois, who has been with the company for more than 25 years. Jack C. Baker is superintendent of the Crystal plant.

Speaking of the new plant, Elsas said, "When we planned the Crystal operation we endeavored to design a plant based on our more than 84 years of experience in textile bag manufacturing. This factory will utilize the most modern equipment and will produce the very finest textile products possible. Along with our traditionally high quality, we want to be in position to give all our customers the finest service in Fulton's history. We feel sure that we wil achieve these goals."

Other Fulton plants are located at Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, Kans., New Orleans, Dallas, Denver, and Los Angeles.

Sixth Edition of Soybean Blue Book Is Announced

Latest auhoritative information concerning the soybean crop and industry is presented in the 1952 edition of the Soybean Blue Book, just off the press, Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa announced this week.

The book, sixth published by the soybean association, comprises 160 pages and cover, the largest yet published.

Assembled for quick reference are tables on production of soybeans by states and years, with prices and utilization of soybeans, meal and oil. There are directories of soybean processors, oil refiners and manufacturers using soy products in their operations, as well as firms offering services to the soybean industry.

The book is available at $1 per copy from the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Permits Requested Cover 740,373 Valley Acres

There were 5,674 applications for cotton planting permits in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas through March 1, according to John C. White, Texas commissioner of agriculture.

These applications covered 740,373 acres, an increase of almost 125,000 acres over the same time last year.

A total of 2,287 Cameron County planters have applied for permits for 315,569 acres, 2,635 in Hidalgo have applied for 270,286, and 752 in Willacy have applied for 154,518.

Missouri Producers Set Up 2-Bale Cotton Club

A 2-Bale Cotton Club was organized last week by the Missouri Cotton Producers Association at a kick-off dinner meeting in Kennett. In speaking to the group of vocational teachers, county agents, and MCPA officers, S. Crews Reynolds, the Association's president, pointed out that 1952 is the first year for 2-bale cotton clubs in Missouri, purpose of which is to stimulate wider use of improved practices in cotton production. Also, the club is to provide a medium for channeling the efforts of all interests directed toward greater efficiency in cotton production.

Reynolds announced that the club is sponsoring a production contest, and prizes will include a $400 Series E U.S. Defense Bond to the state winner; a $200 Series E U.S. Defense Bond to the second place state winner; a $100 Series E U.S. Defense Bond to the third place state winner, and specially designed silver lapel pins to all entrants who produce more than 750 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

To be eligible for membership in the MCPA 2-Bale Cotton Club, and for prizes to be awarded, entrants must first become members of a supervised 4-H or FFA group.

American Soybean Group Plans September Meet

The thirty-second annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Geo. M. Strayer of Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer, announced this week.

Present plans call for formal meetings to be held at the Purdue Union on Sept. 9 and 10, according to Strayer. The annual field day will be held Sept. 11 in conjunction with the annual event sponsored by Purdue University for Indiana farmers.

Housing accommodations will be available at the Purdue Union, the Lafayette hotels and motels.

Full details will be announced later, Strayer said.

New Mexico 4-H Members To Hold Cotton Auction

Dona Ana County, N. M., 4-H club members will have something to shoot at in their cotton project work this season. According to County Agent Grant Harper, the three best bales of cotton produced by Dona Ana County 4-H'ers this year will be auctioned off at a public sale next fall. At the auction, the prize-winning bales will probably bring a lot more than the market price, Harper said. Local cotton merchants have assured Harper of their support for the 4-H club cotton project in the county.

"The purpose of the auction, of course, is to encourage more 4-H'ers to take part in the cotton project," the county agent explains. "In the project, club members 'learn by doing' to become successful cotton farmers. Many boys in the county are already helping on their fathers' farms and, to enroll in the project, only need to have their dads allow them to take over the supervision of one acre."

To be eligible to compete for the auction, club members enrolled in the cotton project must file an entry blank by June 1 at the county agent's office. They must plant certified upland cotton seed and keep accurate records.

The best three bales to be auctioned off will be selected by a committee to be named later.

Club members enrolled in the cotton project are also eligible to compete for the National Cotton Council's state award of an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next fall. The New Mexico Crop Improvement Association will award a $100 college scholarship to the outstanding 4-H club cotton producer in the state.

R. E. Lillard Dies of Heart Attack Mar. 6

R. E. Lillard, 68, president of the Fort Smith Cotton Oil Company, Fort Smith, Ark., and one of the few remaining oldtime oil mill men in his state, died of a heart attack March 6. He apparently had been in good health until the time of the attack.

He is survived by his wife; a son, W. H. Lillard, executive vice-president and manager of the mill; and a daughter, Mrs. M. E. Vaughan, also of Fort Smith. Funeral services were held at Fort Smith on March 7.

Mechanical Harvesters Used Successfully in Texas

Both types of mechanical cotton harvesters—picking machines and stripping machines—were used successfully on the Blackland Experiment Station at Temple, Texas, in 1951.

Where the stripper was used on storm-resistant cotton, harvesting efficiencies of approximately 96 percent were obtained. Efficiencies of 86 to 98 percent were obtained with the stripper on open-boll and semi-storm-resistant varieties.

Two types of strippers—roll and finger—were used. Both operated satisfactorily on medium-sized plants with 15 to 20 percent root rot present.

An experimental single-row, side-mounted, brush stripper also was demonstrated with promising results.

Where the picking machine was used on open-boll varieties, efficiencies of 77 to 83 percent were obtained. This compares with 84 to 94 percent efficiency in 1950 when the bolls were better matured.

Olin J. Tippit, agricultural aide with the Temple unit of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, points out that good defoliation is necessary to obtain high quality cotton when harvesting with machines.

Results of the 1951 test are given in Progress Report 1433, available from the Publications Office, College Station, Texas. This report also gives practical suggestions for growing cotton in the Blacklands when machine harvesting is to be used.

• According to the latest estimates, 26,698,000 acres of cotton were harvested during 1951, compared to 17,843,000 acres harvested in 1950.

Soil Conservation Contest Offers $10,000 in Prizes

Young men and women through 20 years of age are eligible to share in prizes totaling $10,000 in a new soil conservation essay contest sponsored by the National Grange and the American Plant Food Council. The essays must be written on the subject "Conservation Farming for Abundant Living."

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan heads the list of judges who will rate contest entries on the basis of practical application of subject matter, effectiveness of presentation, originality, and grammatical correctness.

Entries are limited to 800 words. The contest closes March 31.

The top prize will be $1,000 cash. All six top winners will receive, in addition to cash awards, an all-expense trip to the 1952 Annual Session of the National Grange.

Full details may be had by writing the National Grange, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

USDA Regional Meetings

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced plans for meetings in four areas of the nation in late March and early April which will bring together representatives of the various field agencies of the USDA for the joint purpose of further considering measures to achieve this year's record high farm production goals and consulting on the consolidation program now in progress on USDA's state and county offices.

The meetings are: March 17 at Des Moines; March 27 at Syracuse, N. Y.; March 31 at Alexandria, La.; and April 7 at Denver. Each city is the site of recent consolidations of state offices of USDA agencies. Consolidation of state offices has been completed or is on the way to completion in 21 states. County offices have been moved under one roof in 1514 counties.

El Paso Cotton at Premium Due to Lint Certification

Cotton mills are now purchasing 69 percent of their cotton on the basis of "area of growth," according to Marshall O. Thompson, cotton marketing specialist at New Mexico A. & M. College. This is an increase of 35 percent over 1944-45 purchases.

Cotton bought on the basis of variety alone now amounts to 15 percent of total purchases by mills, Thompson pointed out. Purchases on the basis of area of growth are essentially the same as purchases on variety, especially in a one-variety area such as the El Paso area, where production is standardized by variety.

"The increasing importance of variety and area of growth as marketing factors has resulted in higher premiums for El Paso cotton since the beginning of the lint certification program in this area in 1947," the cotton marketing specialist added. "In 1946, instead of selling at a premium, El Paso cotton was selling at a $5-a-bale discount because of the substitution of other varieties as 'El Paso-grown' 1517 cotton. When the lint certification program eliminated such substitutions, this discount was quickly turned into a premium ranging from $10 to $20 a bale in the past five years."

Total increased premiums for cotton from this area since 1946 have amounted to $35,000,000—an astronomical return on $46,200 invested in lint certification tags, Thompson concluded.

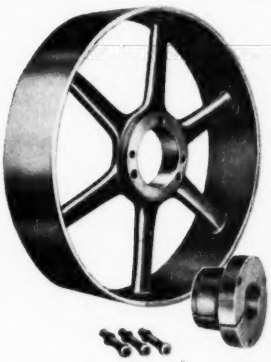
Otis Compton, Altus, Okla., Dies of Heart Attack

Otis Compton, 44, Altus, Okla., manager of the Altus Gin Department of Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, died of a heart attack March 11. He was with Chickasha's gin department at Anadarko, Okla., before going to Altus three years ago. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.

1951-Crop Grain, Oilseeds Put Under Price Support

Through January 1952 farmers had placed under price support a total of 284,586,259 bushels of 1951-crop grains and oilseeds as compared with approximately 353,008,000 bushels for the same period last year.

July-January totals, with 1950 comparisons in parentheses are: Wheat 210,365,422 bushels (194,502,558), rye 516,059 bushels (1,353,813), corn 17,027,193 bushels (39,560,058), oats 12,947,203 bushels (14,849,846), barley 16,702,918 bushels (30,465,673), grain sorghums 14,797,689 bushels (56,893,314), soybeans 10,375,283 bushels (14,426,299), and flaxseed 1,854,492 bushels (956,018).



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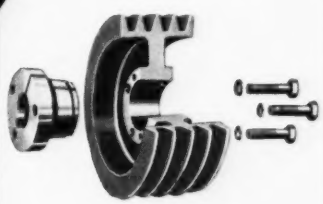

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Midsouth Gin Exhibit

(Continued from Page 24)

(2) costs of ginning have risen sharply with the advent of mechanical harvesting; (3) skilled gin operators are essential to maximum results in elaborately equipped gins; (4) expert training for gin operators is now available, but there is a need for more intensive effort in this direction; (5) lint cleaners on the market today give from one-third to two-thirds grade improvement, depending on the type of cotton being handled and the amount of seed cotton cleaning machinery preceding them; (6) extensive laboratory and field tests show no significant increase in neps or any other measurable fiber damage due to lint cleaners.

• **Robert Jackson Speaks**—The session closed with an address by Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Washington. "If you, the ginner, do your job in the best way possible," he asked, "who stands to gain? The cotton breeder, the farmer, the merchant, the shipper, the textile manufacturer, the textile machinery maker, the apparel manufacturer and, above all, the consumer—whether he or she, civilian or military."

To meet the goal of maximum efficiency and effectiveness in ginning, Jackson said, "has prompted you to pour millions of dollars into new and improved machinery and equipment during the past few years. It is," he stated, "one of the reasons why you have given such encouragement to research, both public and private, aimed at constantly improving every operation in the ginning process. It is also one of the reasons why you have given such wide support to the National Cotton Council in its dynamic program to increase the consumption of cotton and cotton products. Indeed, it is one of the reasons why you are here today, making your splendid program and educational exhibit an event of helpfulness to ginners in conducting their operations in a manner designed to improve cotton quality all along the processing line."

• **If Cotton Fails, Synthetics Win**—Jackson referred to the new confidence in cotton that pervades the entire industry, but, he warned, "We all must guard carefully against allowing ourselves to become lulled into a false sense of security. For," he cautioned, "the machinery and equipment that was built for cotton and will still welcome cotton, also stands ready, willing and able to take on other fiber if cotton is found wanting. If at any given time cotton fails to qualify for the manufacturer's preference, then all the outlets which he had provided for cotton are lost."

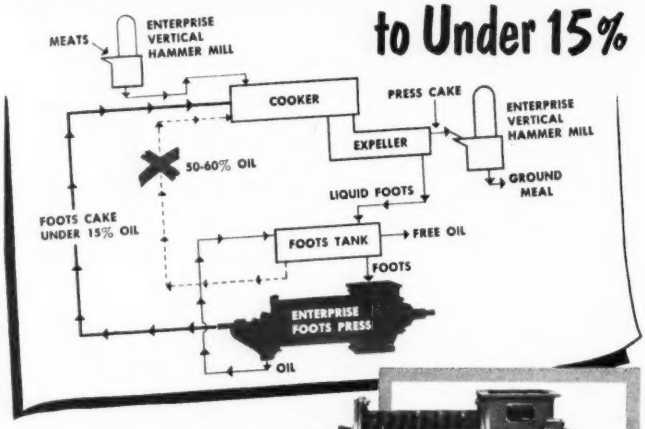
A substantial number of the textile manufacturers, Jackson said, are anxious to continue using cotton and are watching the industry's efforts to keep pace with the improvements made in the manufacture of synthetic fibers.

"The mills," he asserted, "are definitely aware of the tremendous significance of mechanical cultivation and machine harvesting. The progress in this direction is phenomenal and is a sharp indication of the huge effort and investment being put into the maintaining of a profitable position by the growers. Your challenge—and the task of the manufacturers as well—is to keep pace with this progress and to extend the benefits derived from this modern scientific program to maintain a fair per acre return without sacrifice of product quality or in any way weakening the integrity of the cotton fiber. I know from all I have seen here at this exhibit today that you are trying to keep pace with this progress. You are to be congratulated, and I know you will have the gratitude of the manufacturers; because if you don't keep pace, then the mills can't, much as they want to."

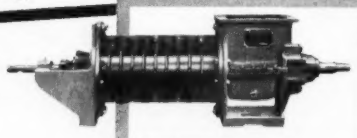
• **Ginners' Associations Re-elect Officers**—The Arkansas-Missouri association and the Tennessee association held separate business sessions Monday evening, March 10. Officers of both associations were re-elected, as follows: Arkansas-Missouri association—J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., president; W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president; J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., vice-president; R. D. Hughes, Blytheville, secretary; Miss Nancy Holland, Blytheville, assistant secretary. Tennessee association—E. K. Boyd, Bolivar, president; E. F. Davis, Dyersburg, vice-president; W. T. Pigott, Milan, secretary-treasurer.

• **Exhibits Many and Varied**—The exhibits, which received top billing with the business sessions on the program, were many and varied. Closed on Monday and Tuesday mornings while the business sessions were in progress, the

How the Enterprise Foots Press Cuts Oil Content of Foots Rerun to Under 15%



Designed to extract a maximum amount of surface oil from foots, the Enterprise Foots Press materially reduces the rerunning of oil through cooking and pressing operations. Lower operating and maintenance costs result from less clogging and gumming on cookers. This makes possible a more constant load on the expellers. Plant capacity is increased, adding profits for processors wherever this outstanding equipment has been installed. Write for complete information, today.



FOR GREATER PROFITS IN '52 INSTALL THIS FOOTS PRESS **NOW!**

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- Low initial cost
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exhibits were thrown open in the afternoons on those days and Wednesday morning, March 12, so the ginners could give them their undivided attention.

The educational exhibit, about 100 feet long and prepared at considerable expense, was an unusual feature that attracted great attention. Included were cutaways of a so-called "old fashioned" gin and one of ultra-modern design. These cutaways were nine feet high, built in relief. A ribbon ran from the main parts of the gin to small samples of finished products which had been placed on the floor. These samples showed the results obtained when clean cotton is ginned and when dirty cotton, poorly harvested, is brought to the gin. The cutaways were made at the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory at Stoneville under the direction of Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge of ginning investigations, and Vernon P. Moore of the U.S. fiber laboratory at Stoneville. Theme of the exhibit was ABC's of Good Ginning—XYZ's of Good Spinning.

Another feature of the ginning display was a large nine-foot high open book with the title, "Four Points of Good Ginning." These points were listed as follows: (1) maintain uniform loose rolls, (2) keep overflow to a minimum, (3) use only necessary cleaning equipment, and (4) use only enough drying to insure smooth ginning. This was a moving exhibit, the pages being turned electrically, and each one elaborating on the four points of good ginning.

This unusually fine educational exhibit was made possible through the cooperation of several organizations and a number of individual concerns. Among them were the National Cotton Council, the Regional Cotton Research Laboratory, the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory at Stoneville, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, several state Extension services, the Memphis Cotton Exchange, Memphis banks, compresses, warehouses, and others.

• **Oil Mills Contribute Substantially** — C. E. Garner, Memphis, secretary of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, advises that a substantial sum was contributed by a number of oil mills to the educational exhibit. These included The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company mills at Little Rock, Memphis, and New Madrid, Mo.; The Southern Cotton Oil Company mills at Little Rock, Memphis and Newport, Ark.; Swift and Company mills at Blytheville, Ark., Memphis, Portageville, Mo., and Cairo, Ill.; Chickasaw Oil Mill, Memphis; DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis; Drew Cottonseed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark.; Dyersburg Oil Mill, Dyersburg, Tenn.; Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark.; Helena Cotton Oil Company, Helena, Ark.; Independent Oil Mill, Jackson, Tenn.; Jackson Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Tenn.; Lake County Cotton Oil Mill, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Memphis Cotton Oil Mill, Memphis; Nashville Cotton Oil Mill, Nashville, Tenn.; Osceola Products Company, Osceola, Ark.; Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Mill, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Planters Cotton Oil Mill, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Rose City Cotton Oil Mill, Little Rock; Trenton Cotton Oil Company, Trenton, Tenn.; and Temple Cotton Oil Company, Little Rock.

• **Old Gin Equipment Displayed**—In addition to the many kinds and types of equipment and supplies in the general exhibits, including modern gin machinery, the ginners saw an old wood seed cleaner built by slave labor in 1847 and a gin stand made sometime before 1850.

The two ginners associations that participated in the big and successful Memphis show gave cocktail parties and enjoyed banquets and a floor show Tuesday evening, March 11, at their respective headquarters hotels.

A special entertainment feature for the ladies was a luncheon and style show at the Peabody Hotel on March 11.

Texas Cotton Association Plans March 21-22 Meet

Featured speaker on the program of the forty-first annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association, in Galveston, Texas, March 21-22, will be F. Marion Rhodes of Washington, D. C., it has been announced by L. T. Murray, executive vice-president of the association. Rhodes, who is the director of the Office of Requirements and Allocations of USDA, will address the meeting on the subject, "Cotton Trends and Current Outlook."

More than 300 cotton men from Texas and other cotton producing states are expected to attend the shippers meeting which will be held at the Galvez Hotel. Large delegations are expected from Dallas, Houston and Lubbock, the principal Texas markets, as well as from New Orleans, Memphis and New York. M. H. Miller of Dallas is president of the association, the largest regional organization of cotton merchants and exporters in the country.

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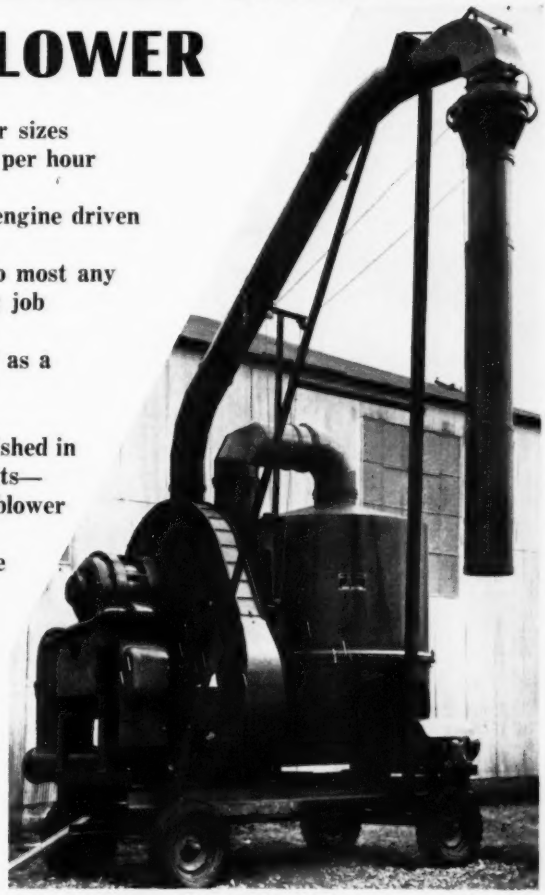
Rubber blade fans for all purposes



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two brand new Fort Worth brushless linter attachments. $150.00 each, f.o.b. Wilson, N. C.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two V. D. Anderson tubular dryers, cheap. Also, one 34" filter press, recessed type.—California Extraction Co., P. O. Box 187, Norwalk, Calif.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Rolls — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Filter Presses — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Screw Presses — 30" Chandler Huller — Carver Lint Tailing Beater. — Sprocles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

OIL MILL MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING SERVICE—French 3 and 4 section screw presses. Anderson duo and super duo expellers. Carver 141-saw linters. Ft. Worth lint beaters. Two complete hydraulic press rooms with 85" cookers. One complete six-press oil mill. New and used electric motors. See us for French or Anderson screen bars or worm parts. Used cotton gin machinery. Complete oil mill engineering service available. Temple Machinery Supply Co., Temple, Texas. Carter Foster, Jr.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing Plant. 28-year-old firm grosses over $1½ million yearly in S.E. Texas. Produces cottonseed, peanut and soybean by-products in complete hulling to finished product operation. Manufactures livestock and poultry feeds. Sells fertilizers, insecticides and field seeds. Business, includes 6.3 acres, buildings and equipment (replacement value $543,000), offered for sale at $250,000 plus inventory at cost.—Chas. Ford & Assoc., Inc., 10 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Press room equipment consisting of 9 hydraulic presses, 15 boxes each; 1 Davidson-Kennedy 78 inch 3 high cooker; 1 low pressure pump with accumulator; 1 DK high pressure pump with 8 plungers; 1 DK cake former; 1 Helm hot/cold cake cutter; also have a Helm junior model pellet machine with one set dies included. This machinery is in good operating condition and was used this season. Continental Oil-Cotton Co., Colorado City, Texas. Phone L. D. 1.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Murray gin stands, modern glass fronts, new saws and ribs. Four Super Mitchells for above, all in good condition, ready to gin cotton.—Farmers Union Coop Gin, Hinton, Okla.

MURRAY GINS FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray steel, late model, loose roll, glass fronts, air blast gins. Very reasonable price. Gins operated past season. Will be replaced by 90-saw gins.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Continental wood steel band press. Bottom and top steel sills. All-steel Cameron packer, ram and casing good condition. $1,000.00 f.o.b., Madill, Oklahoma. Write or call Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Muskogee, Okla., P. O. Box 1567, Telephone 8118.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus air blast gin. Complete, good condition, just finished 1951 crop. Has thermo cleaner, dryer, boiler, LEF feeders, electric power. To be moved off premises.—I. W. Briscoe, Greenville, Texas.

FOR SALE—By owner, 4 large late model M.E.F. Lummus extractor cleaners, handled less than 4,000 bales. Good as new. Real bargain.—W. T. Akin, Route 1, Michigan City, Miss.

BRUSH GINS—5-80 saw Continental steel, ball bearing, direct connected model "C" V-belt driven brush gins with model 30 fronts, used one season since factory rebuilt with new saws and ribs. Also five 80-saw Continental double X, model "D" extracting feeders, used with above gins, all in fine order. A real bargain.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—In Mississippi County, Arkansas, heart of the cotton country. 4-80 saw Continental gin, Mitchell feeders and dryers, up-packing press. Steam power, large bale warehouse and seed house. Fairbanks-Morse scales, large office, home on site, located on Main Line Frisco. Competition limited. Very reasonable—terms. Write Box "RS" in care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Cen-Tennial, all steel unit including prefabricated steel building. Should gin 3,000 or better this year. Sacrifice at $32,500 with $15,000 cash. 4-80 Continental ginned 4,800 in 1951. Will do better this year. Late model 5-80 Murray complete, except building and scale. Must be moved. A real bargain at $27,000. 4-80 Murray should gin capacity. Must sell because of health. Price $65,000 with liberal terms. Extra good 4-80 Continental, well located, should gin 4,000 or better this year. Priced for immediate sale at $50,000 with terms. These and many others you have to see to appreciate. Any gin I advertise or offer for sale will net its cost in two seasons operation. Call, write or see M. M. Phillips, Phone 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE, FOR REMOVAL—5-80 saw Murray late type, loose roll, glass front, ball bearing, direct connected gin outfit, complete from wagon suction to press sale, as operated last season. Will be replaced by complete new plant. Equipment includes Mitchell super units, conveyor distributor, Murray big reel drier, 6-cylinder steel pressure cleaner, 72" Murray condenser, all steel up-packing press with tramper, and hydraulic power, seed sterilizer, etc. Powered with 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline natural gas engine and four electric motors for fans and press. Condenser only item over 10 years old. A fine value. 4-80 saw complete Murray gin outfit with or without steel building, glass front gins, Mitchell extractors, steel condenser, 14 foot steel overhead extractor, new 5-cylinder cleaner and 14-shelf tower drying system, seed scales, new fans. Electric power with V-belt drives. Plant belted up ready to run but has not operated since many items of new machinery installed. Price $25,000.00 or $21,000.00 if building not wanted. One 4-80 saw Cen-Tennial all steel ball bearing gin outfit, about 1937 model machinery. Equipment includes steel direct connected air blast gins, extracting feeders, conveyor distributor, cleaner and dropper, steel condenser, steel bound press with steel automatic tramper and hydraulic equipment, the usual fans, transmission and conveying equipment, bale scale and 15-ton, 9' x 34' Fairbanks truck scale, 100 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 2200 volt motor with V-belt drive. A complete plant at a very attractive price. We can furnish machinery for a good, efficient cotton gin at reasonable cost.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five 80-saw Gullett air blast all steel gins. 1 60" all steel Gullett condenser complete with dust flue, supports and lint slide. 1 5-80 Gullett lint flue complete with gin hoods. 1 steel bound Gullett up-packing press only. 1 Dixie tramper. 1 50" CGC square steel condenser with dust flue, supports and lint slide. Write Box "BC", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One complete 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin, LeRoi engine power. Excellent condition. Insufficient cotton raised to justify continued operation.—Toller Bros., Fort Smith, Ark.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation. For immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-70 Murray air blast gin to operate or move with Murray airline cleaner, dropper, belt distributor, condenser, packer, steel bound press, Mitchell feeders, 75 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, International U-4 power unit for cotton house unloader, Continental dropper, scales 6 ton, 8 x 22 platform, steel sills. Gin building, seed house, cotton house, office, all iron clad. 5 lots. Will start machinery.—Frank Raney, Stigler, Okla.

FOR SALE—Our entire gin plant is offered for immediate sale. Calvin North, Manager, Benavides Mill and Gin Co., Benavides, Texas.

FOR SALE—One above floor right hand metal lint flue for 4-80 air blast Munger gins. 4-80 saw Munger, direct connected, metal frame, wood type air blast gins. Shafting 2-15/16", 2-7/16", 1-15/16", heavy and light type floor stands with bearings. 45" Continental suction fan. Write Lowake Gin Co., Lowake, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin plant complete with tower drier, big burr machine, two inclined cleaners, master extractor feeders, down-packing press, seed scales, 325 h.p. LeRoi engine on butane gas.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

COMPLETE modern gin for sale to be moved. 4-80 all steel Murray gin, air blast, direct connected 6" mote conveyor. Super Mitchell conveyor distributor. Electric power. P. X. press. All-steel down draft condenser. Mitchell dryer. Gin building, cotton house, seed house. All-steel Braden buildings. 34 foot scale. Excellent condition $25,000.00 F.O.B. Eastern, Oklahoma. Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Phone 8118, P. O. Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—One Cen-Tennial press pump and pulleys, ram, casing and fittings. One 1 million BTU burner. One Cyclone separator, burr separator. All above equipment in perfect working order. Prices right.—T. B. Gilbert & Co., Inc., Wisner, La., Phone No. 3.

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6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring	4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

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FOR SALE—4 direct connected 80-saw Pratt brush gins with lint flue. 4-80 double X model A feeders. One set Hardwicke-Etter seed scales with rotor lift. One Hardwicke-Etter 50 in. flat screen separator, also 9 in. conveyor and 1-15/16 in. shafting with bearings and stands.—Service Gin Co., Taft, Texas.

FOR SALE—As a unit, to be moved. Installed new 1948, ginned less than 3,000 bales, the following Gullett complete drying and cleaning equipment. One 6-drum cleaner with vacuum feeder, one 4-drum cleaner with vacuum feeder, one 50" RAL separator with built-in vacuum feeder and double blow box, one 14 foot burr machine complete with steel platform and 25 ft. of 12" R. H. conveyor in steel box, one 14-shelf tower dryer, one 1 million BTU gas burner, one 40" cast iron, hot air fan with V-belt drive, one 35" cast iron hull fan with V-belt drive, one 75 h.p., 2300 volt, 900 r.p.m. motor with starting equipment. Also includes line shaft, pulleys, belts, and all pipe used in the present setup.—Banner Roller Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.

FOR SALE—One 66 inch pressed steel flat belt F.E.C. Mitchell machine. One 80-saw air blast Murray gin, glass front. One 60 inch pressed steel V-belt F.E.C. Mitchell machine with hot air connections. One 2-hopper Fairbanks seed scales. All steel Continental air line cleaner.—J. O. Williams, Frost, Texas, Phone 100.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—5-80 Murray gins, new type glass fronts, $500.00 each. 1 complete lint flue for 5-80, 250.00. 1 Gullett 6-drum incline cleaner, 400.00. 1 new Murray saw cylinder never uncrated, 40% discount. 5 M-100 Gullett 1949 extractor feeders, 300.00 each. 1 Gullett air separator, 125.00. Or all goes for $4,500.00.—County Line Gin, Morton, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray gins with glass fronts and roll dump. 4-80 1948 F3 AB Continental gins rebuilt like new. 4-80 model C all steel Continental brush gins with 30 fronts. 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts. 5-60" standard Mitchells with flat belt drive. 4-66 convertible Mitchells with flat belt drive. 1-14' Lummus steel burr machine with 4-cyl. 8' cleaner. 1-14' HE wood burr machine. 1 5-cyl. 52" steel incline Continental cleaner and supports. 1 8-cyl. steel inclined Wichita cleaner. 1-52" Stacy steel horizontal steel cleaner. 2 6-cyl. Mitchell Jembo cleaners with burners, piping and fans. 1-12 section thermocleaner like new. 1-66" V-belt standard Mitchell. Two 60" V-belt standard Mitchells. 1 section Mitchell distributor for 60" gins. 1-80 saw model E Continental brush gin. 1 Lummus steel tramper. 1-60 H. E. side discharge steel condenser. 1-60" new Lummus side discharge condenser in Mississippi. Will be at the Baker Hotel during Ginners' Convention.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Ph. 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five-eighty Continental, model C gins, five double X feeders, blast fan.—Farmers Co-operative Gin Co., Grandfield, Okla.

FOR SALE—The I. W. Briscoe Gin, Greenville, Texas. 4-80 saw Lummus "automatic" outfit including 75 h.p., 2200 volt electric motor with direct-connected 40" and 45" fans. 10 h.p. motor driven hydraulic pump. 10 h.p. V-belt driven burr fan, and 20 h.p. motor. All motors with starters. All items in plant, including Lummus thermodrier, 25 h.p. boiler, type "M" Lummus steel separator and 10' wood Lummus burr machine very reasonably priced. Visit us at Ginners' Convention, or write, wire or call.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2 8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE Four 70-saw Murray gin stands. 4-60" Continental XX feeder-extractors. 1 4 gin Murray double conveyor distributor. The above equipment is in good running condition and can be had at a very reasonable price.—Alto Johnson, Headland, Ala., Telephone 6-J.

FOR SALE Here are a few of many excellent items of machinery now in stock and available: Extracting Feeders: 5-80 saw Mitchell 1941 model "super units," and Mitchell conveyor distributor, used over 5-80 saw Murray gins. Will be replaced by 90-saw gins. Three 66" Continental double X. 5-80 saw Murray blewetts. 4-70 saw Murray blewetts. 5-80 saw Lummus L.E.F. 4-70 saw Lummus L.E.F. Five 80-saw Murray 6" mote conveyor, loose roll, direct connected gins. Two Murray steel bound presses. Two Murray triplex belt driven hydraulic pumps. One Union triplex hydraulic pump. Steel Droppers: One 52" Murray "VS". One 50" Continental screen drum type. One 50" Lummus type "M". One 6-cylinder Murray steel incline cleaner. One 14 foot Hardwicke Etter and one 14 foot Wichita and one 10 foot Lummus wood frame burr extratcors. One Lummus "thermo-drier" with or without 25 h.p. boiler. One 75 h.p., 2200 volt Westinghouse, 1750 r.p.m. motor with one 40" and one 45" fans, direct connected, with V-belt pulley between for driving stub-shaft, all on steel base with starter. Two 10 h.p. and one 20 h.p., 220 volt motors. One practically complete 4-80 saw Lummus gin outfit located in Greenville, Texas.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE Set of Lummus seed scales, six Lummus L.E.F. feeders, Lummus 65" all steel updraft condenser, Lummus six-eighty lint flue. One Lummus eighty-saw gin stand with five extra saw cylinders, all with good saws.—Delta Gin Co., Inc., Lyford, Texas.

WILL FURNISH following all steel machinery for complete gin plant—all machinery on lot for inspection, overhauled, refinished like new for $12,000 for quick sale. Murray heavy duty steel bound press. 4 Murray or Continental gin stands. 11 shelf tower dryer, Hardwicke-Etter. 1 million B.T.U. Mitchell burner. 4 Lummus or Cen-Tennial extractor feeders. 4-stand all steel conveyor distributor. 52" Continental or Murray separator. Murray steel condenser. Murray heavy duty packer. Heavy duty Murray horizontal pump. Murray heavy duty PX steel-bound press. Bearings, hangers, shafting pulleys, piping, lint flues. Best buy of the season. See at Spencers Cotton Gin Maintenance, 5 miles north Georgetown, Texas, Highway 81.

FOR SALE—One 14' Hardwicke-Etter wooden frame burr extractor, latest type screens, $1,200.00 f.o.b. Leland Miss.—T. J. Hays, Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—Three 66" super Mitchell feeders, 140 h.p. M-M engine fitted for butane gas, four 66" standard feeders, one three-stand Continental conveyor distributor, one Continental paragon steel bound press with E. J. tramper and hydraulic press pump, 5-70 saw all steel Continental-Munger V-belt brush driven gin stands.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental Munger brush DC gin stands. One Murray cotton press pump. One 60" H-E all steel condenser, side draft. One 60" Continental all-steel condenser, up draft. One 4-cyl. Murray steel airline cleaner. One H-E ram and casing complete. 4-80 saw Gullett all-steel gin stands. One Gullett separator. One 12" rotor lift, 15' long. One 9" rotor lift, 20' long.—Hughston Sales Company, P. O. Box 348, Farmers Branch, Texas. Phone Dallas NIchols 7-7175.

FULSHEAR GIN COMPANY will sell entire gin plant. This plant is complete as it has 5-70 saw Continental brush gins, 4-cylinder Mitchell cleaner feeders, Continental auger distributor, Lummus steam dryer with 25 h.p. boiler. New Lummus all steel automatic packer and hydraulic press. New Lummus condenser. Seed scales and seed elevator. This plant has one 100 h.p. electric motor in good shape and one 10 h.p. motor to pull well. It is located about 35 miles west of Houston. If interested, write Hunter P. Harris, Fulshear, Texas, or telephone 868-W2 Rosenberg, Texas. It is priced to sell.

FOR SALE—One 3-80 Cen-Tennial gin cut'it complete with steel building, Caterpillar engine five years old, V-drives, truck scales to be removed, glass fronts, loose roll stands, 3-80 Cen-Tennial glass front loose roll stands, 4-80 Cen-Tennial rim stands, new saws and ribs, 4-80 Gullett air blast stands, four Continental extractor-feeders, flat belt. One Continental steel sparator, 50". Two Cameron trampers and some other good gin machinery, all at bargain, all machinery located in Mississippi. Write Post Office Box 370, Kosciusko, Miss.

FOR SALE—4-70 saw Lummus automatic gins, air blast complete, with couplings and conveyors, with L.E.F. feeders and gyrators distributors, hoppers, rotary valves and tail end. All machinery ball bearing. Also lint flue complete wooden condenser with supporters, upright dust flues. All machinery in first-class shape. Replacing for 80 saws. Will consider any offer for quick action.—Nada Coop Gin, Nada, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Hardwicke-Etter all-steel, high duty up-packing press, complete with tramper, hydraulic pump, in-base tank and cover with piping and fittings. In excellent condition. $5,000.—George Goolsby, Idabel, Okla.

FOR SALE—4-70 saw Continental gin stands, wood frame, bargain; 1 Cameron tramper on steel frame, good condition; bargain; 1 Murray tramper, (old style); 2 Continental model 40, 60" all-steel condensers; 1 Murray steel bound press (up-pack); 1 12 cylinder, wood cleaner in good condition. (Williams type); 4 60" M'tchell convertible machines No. 32467-68-69-70, $350.00 each; 5-80 saw Lummus gin stands, bargain; 1 steel bound down packing Lummus press, A-1 condition; 1 75 h.p., 2300 volt, 1760 r.p.m. slip ring electric motor with extra stator; call or write C. E. Dean & Company, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plant, buildings and machinery. Includes 14' Hardwicke-Etter wood burr machine, two 5-cyl. Hardwicke-Etter incline cleaners, 50" Hardwicke-Etter separator, engine, building, piping, transmission, elevators, conveyors, electric water pump, seed and wagon scales. Will sell all or any part.—Swift & Co. Oil Mill, P. O. Box 960, Dallas, Texas.

GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 56 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

Equipment Wanted

WANT TO BUY—Two or three duo expellers.—Baker Rendering Company, 4073 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles 23, Calif.

WANTED—All steel 14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter burr machine. One 5-cylinder, one 7-cylinder, type 1 50 inch steel cleaners and a Cameron tramper.—J. O. Williams, Frost, Texas, Phone 100.

WANTED TO BUY—Big burr machines any size. Wood or steel, also 45 in. fans, and Mitchell machines. Buying for cash and carry.—Spencers Cotton Gin Maintenance, Dallas Highway, 5 miles north Georgetown, Texas, Box 204.

WANTED—Engine for gin. Used and must be in A-1 condition. Must be at least 200 h.p. Also can use good second hand 14 foot burr machine.—John Gaida, P. O. Box 561, Yoakum, Texas.

WANTED—One Carver, 36" perfection huller.—E. O. Seabold, 1622 McLemore, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED TO BUY—Two French four-cage screw presses, five high cooker type.—Fayette Soybean Mill, Fayette, Iowa.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Ginner capable of repairing and handling Murray air blast gins, etc. Diesel engine. Immediate work.—H. W. Hillman, 213 S. Menefee, Edna, Texas.

GIN MAN desires position. Capable of taking full charge of gin. Understands erection of latest burr and cleaning machinery. Best of references.—J. T. Lillijdahl, Box 95, Plum, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1219-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One 250 h.p. 12 cylinder GMC diesel engine, clutch, V-belt drive. Three 240 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel units. Three 360 h.p. Fairbanks. Several gas engines, 165 to 300 h.p. I buy, sell or trade.—A. C. Askew, Box 3073, Whittier Sta., Tulsa 8, Okla.

FOR SALE One 12 h.p. 2-cyl. full diesel Ful type Y engine. 1-125 h.p. Cooper Bessmer 2-cyl. diesel engine. 1-150 h.p. Climax natural gas or butane engine. 1-40 h.p. LeRoi natural gas or butane engine with radiator. 1-1950 model L. 3,000 hr. 2 LeRoi engine with V-belt drives and cooling coils. 1-25 h.p. vertical boiler with burner and stack. New Climax engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Ph. 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—22' x 9' 10-ton American truck scale in use now. I am installing longer platform scale, $350.00. J. H. Lewis, Achille, Okla. Phone 18 or 20.

Georgia Ginners Meet, Re-elect All Officers

More than 200 attended the annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association at Atlanta on March 10 and many said the business program was the best ever arranged by the Association.

Featured speakers were Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Extension Director Walter S. Brown, and Chas. A. Bennett, of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss. Another feature was an open forum discussion of ginning problems.

All officers of the Association were re-elected. They are E. J. Swint, Jonesboro, president; Cecil E. Carroll, Dublin, first vice-president; and Herbert E. Williams, Jr., Sylvania, second vice-president. A new member of the board of directors is Harry H. Redwine, Fayetteville.

Georgia oil mills were hosts at a social hour from 6 to 7 p.m., followed by the Association's annual banquet at the Henry Grady Hotel, convention headquarters.

New York State Kills Ban On Yellow Margarine

A bill abolishing New York State's 65-year-old ban on the manufacture and sale of precolored margarine was given final passage by the state legislature on March 6 and sent for signature to Governor Dewey, who had urged such action in his annual message.

To go into effect July 1, the new act will make New York the forty-first state to permit the sale of yellow margarine.

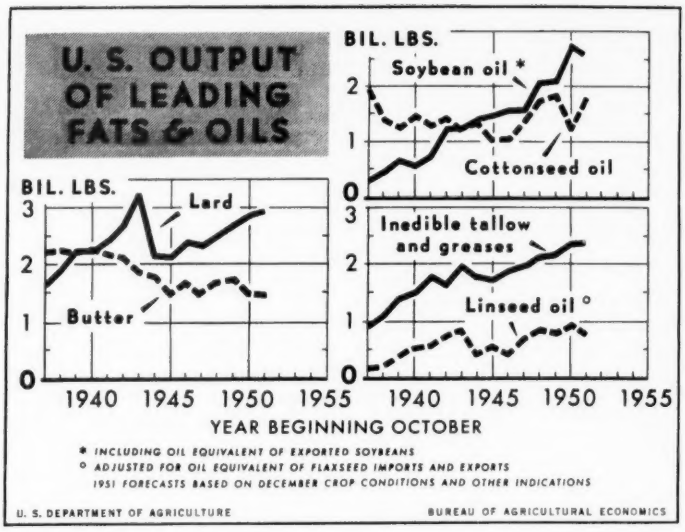
Although the act will permit the manufacture and sale of colored margarine without any restrictive taxes, it sets up a series of safeguards designed to prevent retailers and restaurants from misrepresenting it as butter.

Included in these safeguards is a provision to limit the packaging of margarine to cartons of one pound or less, on which the word oleomargarine must be printed in type at least as large as any other lettering on the label.

Under the measure, restaurants serving margarine will be required to have a license from the state agriculture department for which an annual fee of $10 will be paid and they will be required to have notices on the wall and on menus denoting that margarine is being served. Individual servings will have to be imprinted to indicate margarine or, as an alternative, they will have to be served in triangular patties. Retailers selling margarine to restaurants and hotels will be required to report monthly to the state.

The bill appropriated $75,000 to be used to finance enforcement of the measure's anti-fraud provisions by the state agriculture department.

New York State's action will leave yellow margarine bans effective only in the states of Vermont, Iowa, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Washington, Montana and Minnesota.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BIL. LBS.
Soybean oil *
Cottonseed oil
BIL. LBS.
Lard
Butter
Inedible tallow and greases
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YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER
* INCLUDING OIL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTED SOYBEANS
° ADJUSTED FOR OIL EQUIVALENT OF FLAXSEED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
1951 FORECASTS BASED ON DECEMBER CROP CONDITIONS AND OTHER INDICATIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

• Levees along the Mississippi River in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta area contain a million cubic yards or more of earth per mile. The levee's average width is 360 feet across the base. Before levees were constructed the Delta was subjected to overflow on the average of every 2.8 years.

Is your seed finish FUZZIE as a Ubangi?

Eliminate the Fuzzies gin'em SMOOTH

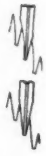
Step up your ginning efficiency— Keep Gin saws sharp!

Even the finest saws get dull after long wear. Add months of rugged service with Wood's line of linter gummers, gin saw gummers and files.

Wood's Singlecut and Doublecut... and the Special Truline keep edges keen!

Doublecut, shown left, available in 1⅜", 1¼", 1⅛", 1⅜" sizes. Improved singlecut in 1-3/16" size. Not shown are taper and slim parallel files for Helm and Carver Machines, 141 Saws.

ALL ITEMS UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED



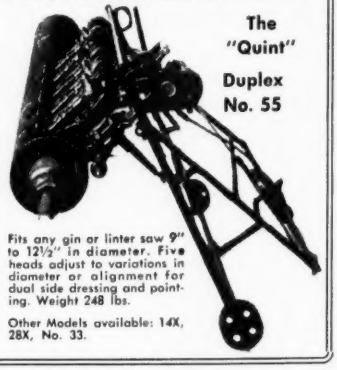
1⅝-inch Duplex Gummer Files, Roachback and Standard.

Made of high grade steel for Wood's Duplex Machines, these same gummer files are also available for other makes of portable machines. When ordering, specify your make of machine. When ordering for Wood's Duplex Machines, specify make of gin.

Write for our catalog and price lists.

WOOD'S 5-HEAD ROTARY GUMMER

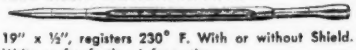
The "Quint" Duplex No. 55



Fits any gin or linter saw 9" to 12½" in diameter. Five heads adjust to variations in diameter or alignment for dual side dressing and pointing. Weight 248 lbs.

Other Models available: 14X, 28X, No. 33.

Hot Seed Thermometers



19" x ½", registers 230° F. With or without Shield. Write us for further information.

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AMCO
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The Use of AMCO Bagging Assures Your Cotton Bale Full Protection. You Will Be Proud of Cotton Bales Wrapped with AMCO. It Stands Up Under All Sorts of Rough Handling.

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Ginners Hear of Need for HIGHER ACRE YIELDS Of Cotton in Oklahoma

■ E. L. WILLIAMS is named president of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association at annual convention in Oklahoma City on March 3-4. Late Horace Hayden paid tributes by speakers.

AN EVEN 500 were registered at the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association's annual meeting at Oklahoma City on March 3-4, making it one of the best attended in the 35-year history of the organization.

The excellent turnout and interest shown in ginning problems underlines the capable leadership in the ginning industry in Oklahoma and was a tribute to the effective work of J. D. Fleming, the association's secretary-treasurer. Fleming succeeded the late Horace Hayden, who died a year ago this month.

• **Williams Heads Association** — At the final session on March 4, E. L. Williams of Blair was named president, succeeding Arch Rollow of Wynnewood. The new vice-president is W. E. Rosenlum of Hugo, succeeding E. A. Hohman of Lone Wolf. Fleming continues as secretary-treasurer of the association.

• **Hayden Praised by Rollow**—In his address to the convention at the opening session, President Rollow paid tribute to Horace Hayden who, he said, "represented the association so very ably, not only in Oklahoma, but nationally—first as president and later as executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, and was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact. A tireless worker, his greatest interest in a business way was in furthering the interests of both associations. Mr. Hayden's memory will always be revered by those who knew him and worked with him." Other speakers also paid tribute to the man who did so much for cotton in all parts of the Belt.

In commenting on the cotton ginning business in Oklahoma, Rollow said, "We have seen some improvement in the west half of the state, but from the Santa Fe railroad east not so much can be said. The ginners of this section have done a good job of promoting the use of insecticides, fertilizer, etc., but it has been an uphill job, and at the present time the outlook is not very encouraging, to say the least. Better insect control will have to be followed before this part of the state will be able to produce a very large percent of the state crop."

But, Rollow said, "There is a gradual but steady movement of cotton production to the west, where cotton farming lends itself to mechanization so much more readily."

• **Increased Acre Yields Needed**—Warning that Oklahoma must produce more pounds per acre if cotton is to hold its own with other crops, Rollow said that the state's yield of only 170 pounds of lint per acre last year was the lowest in the belt. "Somehow or other," he said, "we must raise the yield per acre if we expect to continue in the gin business in Oklahoma."

Rollow told the ginners that Oklahoma ranks high among the states in its support of the National Cotton Council. Of the Council he said: "To me, the National Cotton Council is something we should support 100 percent. Its main purpose, of course, is promoting more and better uses of cotton, and this they are doing to an extent not appreciated by the average man in any branch of the cotton industry. They are finding more uses for cotton every year. It is one of the most versatile fibers in existence, and in spite of all the inroads made on it by synthetics, it still supplies two-thirds of the fiber used in the world today. Cotton is truly a big business, but without the National Cotton Council, there would be no coordinated effort to further the use of cotton. When you think of the millions spent by the manufacturers of synthetics, by auto companies, tobacco companies and numerous others in research and advertising, the amount spent by the National Cotton Council is small indeed."

• **Champion 4-H Club Girls on Program** —Two Oklahoma 4-H Club girls, Marilyn Campbell and Sally Kelly, both of Weaver High School, Frederick, told the ginners about their cotton clothing work at the opening session. The girls, who are the 1951 state championship team, demonstrated many of the articles of clothing they made in their project and thus brought home to the ginners the important place cotton occupies in the daily lives of all Americans.

• **Fortenberry Says Rates Too Low** — W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock, Texas, president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and the National Cotton Ginners' Association, told the convention at the first day's session that the ginning industry is still in the dark about 1952 ginning rates. He reviewed the work of the state and national associations with OPS in seeking decontrol of ginning, but said there is little if any hope of getting the industry out from under ceilings. However, he said, there may be some relief this year both as to rates for ginning and prices for bagging and ties.

Fortenberry told the delegates he feels ginning rates are far too low, especially in those areas where cotton is harvested mechanically. The ginner needs to do some grassroots work in selling the grower on mechanical harvesting. But, he said, the farmer should not expect to pocket all of the savings mechanical harvesting will give over hand harvesting. Because of the greatly increased costs of installing equipment to gin rough-harvested cotton, the ginner is justified, in Fortenberry's opinion, in feeling that he is entitled to a portion of those savings. The ginner must get a rate high enough to maintain facilities adequate to give the grower the best possible service.

• **Ross Paper in This Issue** — Another first day speaker was John E. Ross, Jr., economist of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. Ross discussed the trend to mechanical harvesting, particularly in western Oklahoma, and its relationship to ginning. (Ross' paper appears in full elsewhere in this issue.)

• **Panel Discussion First Day** — Jack Criswell of Memphis, educational specialist of the National Cotton Council, led a panel discussion the first day on "Processing of Cotton and Its Relationship to the Finished Product." On the panel were W. O. Fortenberry; Chas. A. Bennett, principal engineer, Cotton Ginning Investigations, U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville; Francis L. Gerdes, in charge of USDA's Stoneville Fiber Laboratory; A. M. Pendleton, USDA extension cotton ginning specialist, Dallas; and James A. Luscombe, in charge of the cotton research gin at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha. The panel discussion dealt principally with ginning problems peculiar to Oklahoma.

• **Fleming Reports** — Association Secretary-Treasurer Fleming, in reporting to the convention at the final session, said 1951 was not a good year for cotton in Oklahoma. Unfavorable weather cut deeply into production, but a good program of insect control kept yields from dropping even more. Fleming deplored the feeling on the part of some people engaged in educational work in the state that cotton has already "done its best, reached its peak," and thus has become secondary to other crops. He voiced the conviction that in those areas where it has proved profitable in the past, but in the last few years have seen yields decline, adapted varieties, insect control, and other good production practices can again make cotton a profitable crop. In Oklahoma, of course, cotton is becoming more and more important, and it can be expected that the rapid trend to mechan-

T. J. Harrells Are Grandparents

T. J. Harrell, president of Traders Oil Mill Company, Fort Worth, and Mrs. Harrell are doing quite a lot of talking these days about a young fellow named William Randolph Rodgers.

William Randolph is in good voice, too, and has been talking a blue streak since he entered this world—all 7 lbs. 11 ozs. of him—last Jan. 25.

The youngster is the son of William L. and Frances Ann Harrell Rodgers, and reports we get indicate he is very fond of his parents and simply crazy about his grandparents. Glad to have you with us, Bill!

Photoviews of Oklahoma Ginners' Convention

■ TOP — Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, retiring president of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, is shown at left. Others, l. to r., are E. L. Williams, Blair, new president; Mrs. Roberta Reubell, efficient member of the Association office staff in Oklahoma City; and J. D. Fleming, Association secretary-treasurer.

■ SECOND FROM TOP—John E. Ross, Jr., a first-day speaker, left, and Dr. Oliver S. Willham, who addressed the convention at the final session.

■ THIRD FROM TOP—Members of the panel discussion on the first day. L. to r., they are Chas. A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss.; A. M. Pendleton, Dallas; W. O. Fortenberry (at rostrum), Lubbock, Texas; Jack Criswell, Memphis, panel leader; Francis L. Gerdes, Stoneville; James A. Luscombe, Chickasha, Okla.

■ FOURTH FROM TOP—Somebody got off a good one here, but who—we don't know. At left is W. O. Fortenberry; at right is Mrs. M. Rascoe of Oklahoma City; in the center is O. A. Reese of Fort Worth, Texas.

■ BOTTOM—These 4-H Club girls were on the program the first day. They are Marilyn Campbell, left, and Sally Kelly, both of Weaver High School, Frederick, Okla.

ical harvesting in that section will add further to its ability to make a profit for the grower.

• **Other Speakers** -- Other final day speakers were E. D. Hunter, Oklahoma extension cotton specialist, who discussed the Extension Service's 1952 program for cotton; Dr. J. R. Dogger, entomologist of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, who spoke on Oklahoma's cotton insect research program; and Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Dr. Willham reviewed the history of cotton production in the state, and experssed confidence that cotton will continue to be a major crop in Oklahoma.

A feature of the annual banquet held on the evening of the first day was the introduction of the winners in the 4-H Club Boys' 1951 cotton projects.

Farm Net Income Still Less Than Postwar 1947 Record

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1951 totaled 32.8 billion dollars—14 percent more than in 1950. Receipts from livestock and products, totaling $19.7 billion, were up 22 percent; from crops, totaling $13.1 billion, were up only 4 percent. Receipts in January, this year, were up 9 percent from a year earlier.

Farmers' realized net income totaled 15 billion dollars in 1951, up 2 billion from the postwar low in 1950, but still 2 billion less than the postwar high in 1947. Nonagricultural income, on the other hand, set a new record high in 1951, up more than a third from its 1947 level.

Biggest Convention

(Continued from Page 14)

for all ginners and their wives attending the convention, in the Crystal Ballroom.

First Day

• **President Fortenberry to Preside**—On Monday, March 31, the convention officially opens and registration begins at 8 a.m. The exhibits will be open during the morning and the business program will begin at 1:45 p.m. with Association President W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock presiding. The president-elect of the National Cotton Ginners' Association will address the convention following the welcome address by Mayor J. B. Adoue of Dallas and the response by Roy Forkner, president of the Plains Ginners' Association.

The afternoon session will close with the address of Fred Bailey.

Second Day

• **Officers' Election** — There will be a business meeting of the directors of the Association at 8 a.m. on April 1, at the Baker Hotel, at which time officers for 1952-53 will be elected.

Registration will begin at 8 a.m. at the convention on the Fair Grounds and the morning business session will be called to order at 10:15 by Association Vice-President S. N. Reed.

• **Address by W. H. Willey, Jr.** — At 10:30 the ginners will hear an address by W. H. Willey, Jr., president of the Newburger Company, Memphis, representing the New York Cotton Exchange. Willey will discuss the cotton export outlook for this year.

• **Council's Albert Russell to Speak** — The morning session will close with an address by Albert Russell, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council. In his talk Russell is expected to discuss many of cotton's current and long-range problems.

• **Two Other Second Day Talks**—Two addresses are scheduled for the afternoon session on April 1. The first will be by Dr. Alfred L. Seelye, Dallas, OPS regional director, the second by Austin Anson, executive director of the Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers and Shippers, Harlingen.

Third Day

Jerome Jalufka, chairman of the Association's executive committee, will preside at the business session on April 2, the final day of the convention.

Following the committee reports the president-elect of the Association will address the convention.

• **Panel Discussion**—Final feature of the business program will be a panel discussion of ginning problems lead by Jack Criswell, Memphis, educational specialist of the National Cotton Council. On the panel will be Francis L. Gerdes, U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Chas. A. Bennett, also of the Stoneville laboratory; Wm. Rogers, Dallas, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor; Henry LeBlanc, Austin, Texas Employment Commission; and Ed Bush, Texas Extension ginning specialist, College Station.

Entertainment Features

• **Machinery and Supply Men Are Hosts** —Entertainment will be provided throughout the three-day convention by the Gin Machinery and Supply Association. The exhibitors and the firms and individuals contributing to the entertainment fund are the ginners' hosts at these entertainment features.

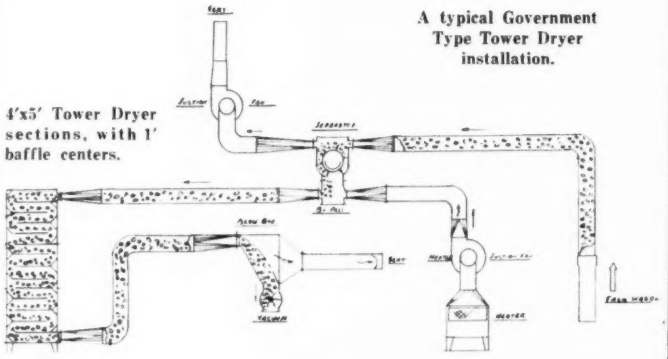
• **Ice Parade**—The top feature will be the Ice Parade of '52, at 8 p.m. April 1, to be staged by a professional cast of 125 people in the Ice Arena on the Fair Grounds near the Agriculture Building and the Science Building. The Arena seats 5,000, so there should be enough seats for everybody. Admission by badge only.

• **Fashion Show by Volk Bros. Company** —On the afternoon of April 1, Volk Bros. Company, one of Dallas' finest department stores, will stage a cotton fashion show and present the latest in ladies apparel.

• **WFAA's Early Birds**—Also scheduled for April 1 is the annual Ginners' Day with the Early Birds, at the WFAA radio studio in downtown Dallas. The live broadcast begins at 7 a.m.

• **Open House at Everts for the Ladies** —Special for the ladies attending the convention will be an open house at Arthur A. Everts jewelers in downtown Dallas, at 9:15 a.m., April 1. Everts, which recently moved into a completely new store, is one of the Southwest's leading jewelists.

Other entertainment features, already mentioned, include the banquet for



A typical Government Type Tower Dryer installation.

Government Type Tower Dryers
***with* Automatic Gas Heaters**

The Tower Dryer that gets results, pleases customer and ginner alike.

Cotton handled by air, requiring only one extra fan.

Tower can be furnished with 10 to 22 shelves.

We furnish an Automatic Gas Heater of over one million B.T.U. capacity for Natural, Butane, or Propane Gas.

The limiting factors of Dryer performance are:

1. Primary importance of effective drying as the first step in handling seed cotton.
2. Volume of Hot Air.
3. Length of exposure within the dryer.
4. Temperature of the entering and discharging elements.

We prefer to make delivery and installation of our dryers which are furnished complete including Heater, Fan, Thermometer and all necessary blow pipe to make an efficient installation.

We are prepared to make installations in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Let us plan an installation to meet your exact requirements

SERVICE GIN COMPANY

VILLE PLATTE, LOUISIANA

WRITE: P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

Texas and National association directors on March 30 and the dance at the Baker Hotel on the evening of the same day for all ginners and their wives attending the convention.

• **Weekend at The Shamrock**—The Texas Cotton Ginners' Association is offering an attendance prize of a fully paid three-day weekend at the famous Shamrock Hotel in Houston to a ginner and his wife. The ginner must be the owner or manager of a gin that is a member of the Association. Another attendance prize, also for a member ginner or gin manager and his wife, will be a three-day visit to Texas' Rio Grande Valley and the cotton producing area of Matamoros, Mexico. While in the Valley they will stay at the El Jardin Hotel in Brownsville, with all expenses fully paid.

• **Cafeteria** — Excellent meals will be served, cafeteria style, in the Science Building at reasonable prices during the convention.

Economics of Ginning

(Continued from Page 20)

cable solution would be centralized ginning facilities, or replacing many smaller obsolete gins with several well equipped plants, strategically located in areas where mechanized production and harvesting have become accomplished facts. Inevitably, however, this would mean that producers would be enabled to increase the value of their ginned cotton but there would be increased marketing costs for the producer through higher ginning charges for such services and increased transportation costs for hauling cotton to these gins. From the standpoint of the ginner, centralized facilities would assure him a volume of business that would more nearly justify the large expense involved in providing such facilities and permit him to utilize fuel and labor in a more efficient manner. For it is these two items that constitute the more important operating expenses and that offer greater opportunities for reductions in expenses.

In a study made by the Cotton Branch in western Oklahoma in 1944 in cooperation with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, it was found that, although the size of the crew increased at modern gins as the volumes increased, the number of hours of labor required per bale ginned decreased. The number of hours of labor required decreased from 10.8 man hours per bale for gins handling less than 1,000 bales to 4.6 hours per bale for plants having a volume of 2,500 to 3,000 bales.[1] The seasonal average for all modern plants was 5.1 hours of labor. Since the increase in the number of men employed usually arises from such activities as those of yard help and office workers, it would be well for ginners to watch carefully the number of the labor forces in relation to the gin services provided and the number of bales ginned. For instance, an average of about 3 hours of labor per bale is considered normal in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, High Plains areas of Texas, and the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. In these areas, with labor costing from 60 to 75 cents an hour, uneconomical use of labor would mean a loss of from $1.20 to $1.50 per bale. Again, this illustrates the importance of securing a volume of ginning commensurate with the number of people employed in the labor force.

Another opportunity for possible reductions in operating expenses at modern gins is in the selection of an economical type of fuel for power and drying. All ginners should be thoroughly familiar with rates and minimum usage requirements of different utility companies before deciding what type of fuel they will use. In some areas of the far West and in the Tennessee Valley area, electric rates and minimum demand requirements are sufficiently low so as to result in economical power charges when large volumes of cotton are ginned. Many ginners prefer this type of power because of its convenience and because of past unhappy experiences with other types of fuel. It may be added that in many instances, the adoption of a fuel merely because of its convenience, is costly, and therefore has no place in an efficiently operated business. Furthermore, many replacements of oil or gas engines have been caused by overloading or improper operation, neither of which should be permitted in an efficiently operated plant. Such occurrences only bear out the necessity for capable management in the operation of modern gins.

Modern gins in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta in 1949 consumed from 50 to 65 kilowatt hours of electricity per bale at a cost ranging from $1.20 to $1.90, the exact cost depending on the type

[1] Roberts, Arthur L., and Campbell, John D., Some Economic Aspects of Cotton Ginning in Western Oklahoma. Prod. and Market. Admin. 30 pp., June 1947.

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of installation and the source of electricity. Butane consumption for all purposes, averages from 15 to 20 gallons per bale of cotton. Drying accounts for approximately 2 gallons per heater per bale. Thus, at a cost of 10 cents per gallon, the average cost of drying for a plant equipped with two heaters would approximate 40 cents per bale for drier heat alone. It should also be borne in mind that extremely high drying temperatures not only injure fiber quality but result in unwarranted increases in fuel costs.

Natural gas consumption, for all purposes, approximates 1,000 cubic feet per bale of cotton at a cost of about 50 cents, one-third of which may be assessed for drying. Again, however, minimum requirements in natural gas rates specify the amount that has to be used in order to obtain the cheapest rate. This amounts to about one-third of the cost of the initial unit in the graduated scale of rates. Therefore, the degree of economy which is achieved in the use of either natural gas or electricity is dependent upon continuous ginning.

Diesel fuel also is a relatively cheap source of power in modern gins. Approximately 3 gallons of this fuel per bale are required for power, and an additional 10 cents per bale for oil and grease for Diesel engines as well as for the gas-burning types.

By comparison, in 1944 modern gins in Oklahoma consumed an average of 34 k.w.h. of electricity per bale, 3.7 gallons of fuel oil, or 1,300 cubic feet of natural gas, while standard equipped plants used about 8½ gallons of butane per bale. It can be expected that these requirements will increase if additional equipment is added and if greater drying facilities are utilized.

Of particular interest to all ginners is the amount of power employed in performing the different jobs in a gin. For instance, it has been found that, in modern gins equipped with lint cleaners, 52 percent of the actual power used is required for unloading, drying, seed cotton cleaning, and extracting (Table 1). Driers alone accounted for one-fifth of the total power required. It is significant that these operations require the use of fans, which are the largest users of power in gins. It is not uncommon to find as many as 10 or more fans in the modern gin of today, as compared with less than half that number in the gin of 10 years ago. In addition, many gins which have been modernized in recent years now have installed such a maze of pipes, elbows, and fans that it is difficiult to trace the flow of cotton and air. More important, such installations mean excessive horsepower requirements as each change in the direction of a pipe increases resistance and, therefore, places an additional load on the fan and the motor driving it. Thus, it can be readily seen that a wise choice of equipment, which involves a minimum number of fans, together with efficient engineering and plant layout, will contribute materially to decreased power requirements and fuel costs.

Mention should be made of some of the new machinery which has made its appearance in the past 3 years to aid ginners in handling roughly harvested cotton, and its effect on the serice provided and the cost of ginning. Among these are the improved moting devices now incorporated in gin stands, and the lint cleaners that have come into general use throughout the Cotton Belt. Many ginners are finding that these machines can be used as efficient supplements to their cleaning systems, and in many cases, they are being used to supplant some of the more elaborate overhead drying and cleaning equipment.

Power requirements for lint cleaners range from 5 to 10 horsepower per unit and comprise only 13 percent of the total amount required by the gin. Thus the substitution of this machinery for one of the driers in multi-drying units would result in very little, if any, additional operating costs and would insure that the ginner would be able to offer a better service to the producer.

The amount of cotton required to be ginned in order to justify the additional expense involved in adding lint cleaners has been a subject for discussion among ginners during the last several years. Generally, this subject has been discussed with respect to two categorical questions, namely, are lint cleaners being installed to effect grade improvements on customer-owned cotton and thereby to increase the potential volume of business, or will grade improvements be made on cotton that is owned by the gin operator? If installation is made for ginner-owned cotton, then the required increase in volume would not be large, since part of the increased value of the lint could be assessed against the increase in costs. However, such a decision must also be based on the proportion of the total ginnings which is within the range of Strict Low Middling to Strict Good Ordinary and below. Usually it has not been economical to subject Middling or better cotton to lint-cleaning action because of the loss in weight involved and the small prevailing premiums for the higher grades. But another consideration must be the possible decrease in operating costs of driers through the substitution of the lint cleaners.

Custom ginners necessarily must rely on ginning increased volumes of cotton to offset the added costs of lint cleaners. A plant without lint cleaners having a volume of 3,000 bales has an estimated average cost of $33,000, or $10.90 per bale.[1] Total ginning costs for a lint-cleaner-equipped plant, operating at a volume of 4,000 bales, approximates $45,000 or an increase of $12,000. This increase is partially offset by the additional ginning revenue of approximately $5,500 received for the use of lint cleaners and the effect of the added volume of ginning, which income is generally above the "break-even" point. Thus, the total income from a 1,000- to 1,500-bale increase in the volume of cotton ginned should more than offset the additional cost incurred in providing the service of lint cleaning at custom-operated plants. Increased value resulting from the use of lint cleaners is dependent on several factors, including the foreign matter and moisture contents of the cotton being ginned, the amount of seed cotton drying and cleaning used, and the character of the cotton itself. For instance, during the 1948 season on the High Plains of Texas, the value of the ginned lint from early and late hand-snapped cotton was increased $2.81 and $3.85 per bale, respectively, after accounting for the loss in weight removed by lint cleaners.[2] For late-season, mechanically stripped cotton, the gain in value amounted to $4.85 per bale.

Average cost of operation for lint-cleaner-equipped plants is slightly more than $1 per bale higher than for gins with a similar volume not having this equipment but having comparable overhead drying, cleaning, and extracting machinery. A large part of this additional cost is comprised of depreciation, interest on investment, fuel, labor, taxes, and insurance. Therefore, it can be seen that net bale value improvements, after accounting for increased costs incurred in providing this type of service range from $1.75 to $3.80 per bale.

[1] Gerdes, Francis L., Cotton Technologist, Cotton Lint Cleaning at Gins—An Evaluation From the Standpoint of Cotton Quality and Economic Factors, Production and Marketing Adm., U.S. Dept. of Agri., May 1951.

[2] Values were based on 1948 loan rates.

Table 1.—Estimated distribution of power load and fuel costs per bale at gins with and without lint cleaners, in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta area by type of operation, season 1949-50

Type of operation	Proportion of power used at—[1]		Fuel cost per bale at—	
	Gins with lint cleaners **Percent**	Gins without lint cleaners **Percent**	Gins with lint cleaners **Dollars**	Gins without lint cleaners **Dollars**
Unloading	12	13	0.09	0.08
Drying[2]	21	25	.51	.55
Cleaning and extracting	19	22	.15	.13
Gin stand operation	16	18	.12	.10
Seed handling	8	8	.06	.05
Trash disposal	5	7	.04	.04
Condenser, tramper, and press	6	7	.05	.04
Lint cleaning	13		.11	—
Total	100	100	1.13	.99

[1] Bennett, Charles A., Cleaning Cotton at Gins, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, vol. 52, No. 4, Feb. 17, 1951.

[2] Based on fuel required for power and heat.

Paraguay Sets Minimum Prices for Cotton Crop

The government of Paraguay has announced minimum prices for the 1951-52 cotton crop equivalent to about 15 U.S. cents a pound (seed cotton) for Type I, ranging downward to 5 cents for the inferior grades. This range is slightly higher than the minimum prices prevailing in 1950-51 which ranged from 12 cents to about 4 cents a pound. Farmers continue to regard these minimum prices as too low to cover the increased costs of production. The export valuation (for tax caculations) on cotton was changed at the beginning of February from the previous minimum level of about 45 cents a pound of ginned cotton established by the Government to the declared value appearing on the invoice for each shipment leaving the country.

The South Can AIM FOR HIGHER YIELDS In Balanced Program

■ **THE UTMOST efficiency in the use of production resources will be required if southern farmers are to produce their share of needed agricultural products this year.**

THIS IS ONE of four regional articles from USDA - BAE's Agricultural Situation, by E. L. Langsford and Robert B. Glasgow. The information in the article is, of course, general; and the authors suggest "reliance on state Extension workers, county agents, and members of Agricultural Mobilization Committees in the states and counties for specific local information on improved practices; and for advice on what crops to plant on particular farms."—ED.

The ingenuity of southern farmers will be challenged if they are to produce their share of needed agricultural commodities in 1952. Not only is there an urgent need for another large crop of cotton, but production goals call for about as much tobacco, peanuts, rice, sugar cane, and truck crops as in 1951. At the same time more feed and pasture will be needed for the increased numbers of livestock on southern farms. On the other hand, some production supplies, particularly fertilizer, may not be adequate to meet all the demands.

A good many southern farm people also will continue to move into nonagricultural jobs to help man an expanding industrial plant, which also is necessary to our National economy.

Under these circumstances the utmost efficiency in the use of production resources will be required if southern farmers are to produce their share of needed agricultural products. Efficiency in farm production in 1952 might well become our slogan.

Cotton is of strategic importance not only in our national economy, but also in that of our allies and other friendly nations. The carry-over of cotton on August 1, 1952, is likely to be one of the smallest on record. This coupled with the prospective strong export, civilian and military demands makes the production of a large cotton crop—16 million bales—of great national importance. Furthermore, if the production is much less than this quantity, cotton's future competitive position with respect to synthetics will be worsened.

High Acreage Yields Needed

During recent years, cotton production has increased considerably in the far West. Most of our cotton, however, is still grown in the South. Southern farmers, therefore, are largely responsible for adequate supplies of cotton. Since many of the production resources which can be devoted to cotton will be limited, obtaining high yields is of particular significance in 1952.

Cotton is produced over a large area and under greatly varying conditions. Each farmer, therefore, must take stock of his own production situation. Cotton acreage can then be fitted into practical and realistic farm-cropping plans rather than increasing it or decreasing it solely in accordance with estimates of supply and demand. The greatest total production of food and fiber from each farm is the most important consideration. Cotton acreage adjustments and practices will, and should, vary among areas and farms.

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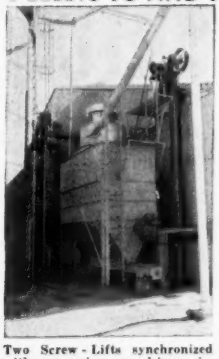

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has a high comparative advantage over other crops, it would appear advantageous for farmers to plant as much cotton as their resources will permit, and to rely, to the greatest extent feasible, on labor saving devices. On many small farms cotton is the most profitable use of the land, and in many cases where the family labor supply is adequate farmers may find it feasible to increase their cotton acreage without reducing materially their production of other commodities. On some farms the cotton acreage in 1951 strained available land and labor resources. Operators of such farms might make a greater total contribution to food and fiber production by reducing their cotton acreage and using some of their land less intensively. In some instances "heavy overcropping" of the prospective labor force might lead to lower yields per acre, less efficient production, and actually less total production of cotton.

As in other recent years, most farmers who have a tobacco allotment will find it to their advantage to plant their full allotted acreage, and to continue to employ the high level of production practices which generally characterize the production of this crop.

Peanuts is an enterprise of southern farms almost exclusively. Acreage allotments for edible peanuts will be about 10 percent less in 1952 than in 1951. Therefore some adjustments in the acreage of edible nuts will be made. Some farmers may wish to continue to plant as large an acreage of peanuts in 1952 as in 1951 and sell the excess over allotment for oil, or hog them off. A large portion of the peanut farmers in the deep South grow both peanuts and cotton. These farmers should consider seriously increasing their acreage of cotton.

Large export needs for rice during and since World War II are primarily responsible for the demand for large quantities of rice from this country. Folks here at home aren't using much more than they used to. Rice acreage in the United States during the last few years has been about double that of the late 1930's. The future of our large export market in rice is dependent upon a continuation of the situation of inadequate supplies from southeast Asia. Rice farmers, particularly in the older areas, have worked their land and water resources hard. They are having difficulty in maintaining yields and quality of rice. In 1952, some farmers may need to consider seriously the possibilities of longer rotations and the incorporation of supplemental enterprises.

Forage Possibilities Hopeful

Livestock numbers, particularly cattle, have increased at a substantially faster rate in the South during recent years than in the country as a whole. The now well-established possibility of vastly increased production of high-quality forage from improved pastures in these sections of the South constitutes one of the bright spots in the current livestock and feed outlook for the country. The development of a substantial forage and livestock-based agriculture in these humid sections of the South appears to be in line with desirable long-time adjustments, both from the standpoint of increasing farm incomes and of land-resource conservation.

For southern farmers who plan a shift into livestock farming, as well as for those who want to increase livestock as a supplementary enterprise, it may be a good idea to grow somewhat slowly into the business. In this way the initial cost and risk can be held down while the operator gets more experience in livestock handling and pasture-forage production techniques.

In view of the tight national outlook for concentrate feeds, the southern dairy farmer, particularly, should give the most careful consideration to the practicability, within his own farming system, of placing greater emphasis upon high-quality pastures.

On many small farms agricultural production and income per worker are very low, regardless of the farming system used. The period immediately ahead, which promises to be one of high industrial activity with increasing off-farm employment opportunities, should help to solve this problem.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Former BAI Chief, Dies Feb. 28

Funeral services for Dr. John R. Mohler, former chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, were held March 3. Dr. Mohler died Feb. 28 at the age of 76.

He served 46 years with the Bureau, acting as chief from December 1917 until his retirement July 31, 1943. He was widely known as an administrator, veterinarian, and pathologist, devoting most of his life to the development and protection of the nation's livestock industry.

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The Nutritive Value of Meal

(Continued from Page 18)

Laboratory Nov. 13, 14, 1950 and Nov. 5, 6, 7, 1951, and in other papers (4, 17), the experimentally prepared screw-press meals dry-cooked at 200° F. or less and containing 0.03% free gossypol were fed to chickens and swine in almost unlimited quantities without noticeable change in growth rates. Excellent growth rates were obtained when more than 30% of this meal was contained in the diet.

Low-temperature, dry-cooking apparently had little effect on the flaked meats other than to lower the moisture content; consequently, the pigment glands were not greatly affected in the cooker. In the press, however, they were ruptured by pressure and shearing forces. Although a large proportion of the gossypol from the ruptured pigment glands was combined or bound with other components of the meal, the remainder being dissolved in the oil flowing from the press, the amount bound in low-temperature cooking was not as large as in high-temperature cooking. This resulted in a gossypol content as high as 1% in the crude oil from low-temperature processing compared with 0.3 to 0.4% in the oil from high-temperature processing. When the crude oils with a high gossypol content were immediately refined and bleached an excellent grade of oil resulted. However, when these crude oils were stored for several weeks, particularly at an elevated temperature (95° F.), excessive color reversion took place and the color of the refined oil was increased (24, 25). The problem of color in the crude oil produced by low-temperature screw-pressing operations might be solved by immediate cooling of the oil, followed by immediate refining (14); by chemically inactivating the gossypol and other pigments in the crude oil immediately after screw pressing; by development of more efficient bleaching operations, rebleaching, high-shear bleaching; and by production of a screw-press oil with a free gossypol content of 0.03% to 0.04%, similar to that of easily purified hydraulic press oil.

Some mill-scale cooperative work is underway on the preparation of screw-pressed meals with a low free gossypol content and at the same time an oil which does not revert appreciably upon storage at 95°-100° F. A paper being prepared by F. H. Thurber, H. L. E. Vix, W. A. Pons, and Nestor B. Knoepfler gives results obtained in the preparation of these experimental lots of screw-pressed meals and oils. It describes a procedure which consists essentially in subjecting cottonseed meats to a careful conditioning and rolling operation, followed by a modified hydraulic cooking, then cooling the cooked flakes to approximately 180° F. before screw pressing. Such operations also result in less foots in the oil compared to those in the oils from low-temperature, dry-cooking, and even in those from normal high-temperature cooking operations. Production capacity of such operations was somewhat less than that for normal commercial screw pressing.

Hydraulic Pressing

THE COMPARATIVE effects of hydraulic pressing and screw pressing on the breakage of pigment glands and on the formation of bound gossypol

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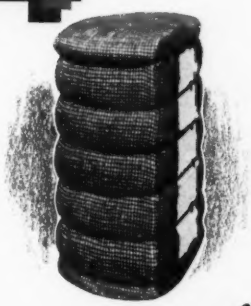

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have been reported in several papers (1, 3, 6, 14). It was found that the screw press ruptured a high percentage of the glands while the direct pressure exerted by the hydraulic press broke relatively few glands. Consequently, the low-temperature, dry-cooking procedures which were successful in making the experimental screw-press meals of high nutritive value were not sucessful when applied to hydraulic pressing.

It is possible that a hydraulic-pressed meal of high nutritive value could be produced if a substantial portion of the pigment glands could be ruptured or weakened by mechanical oeprations, such as by severe rolling at relatively high moisture contents, followed by mild wet-cooking and by drying operations, conducted in a temperature range of about 180° to 212° F., before hydraulic pressing. Such operations can be adjusted to break practically all of the pigment glands and to effect conversion of free to bound gossypol, as well as to obtain the physical properties desired in the meats for optimum oil extraction. The oil from such operations should not be subject to excessive color reversion since gossypol and other related pigments would be nearly all combined with other components of the meal.

To determine the feasibility of rupturing glands by mechanical means other than the screw press, a study was made of the effect of smooth rolls, corrugated rolls, and 5-high rolls on pigment glands in cottonseed meats and to determine the best conditions for gland rupture with these rolls.

A paper by C. G. Reuther, Jr., M. F. H. LeBlanc, Jr., D. M. Batson, and Nestor B. Knoepfler describing the results obtained has been submitted for publication. These workers reported that each type of rolling system exhibited a critical moisture level in the meats below which few glands were broken. After the rolling conditions had been established and the degree of gland breakage measured, the flaked meats with little gland breakage and with substantial gland breakage were subjected to modified cooking and hydraulic pressing to determine the effects of the pregland breakage. Tho oils and meals produced are being carefully analyzed and the meals are being submitted for feeding tests to determine their nutritional value.

Solvent Extraction

COOKING IS NOT essential for the removal of oil in direct solvent extraction. Consequently, the protein in the meal retains its high soluble-nitrogen value. But solvent-extracted meal prepared without cooking at high temperatures contains free gossypol beyond the amount for use of the meal in unrestricted amounts in the diets of swine and poultry. Research is under way on a number of approaches to the problem of lowering the free gossypol content of these meals. Mechanical breakage of pigment glands followed by moderate cooking and drying operations, as just suggested for use in producing high-nutritive value hydraulic-pressed meals, should offer one solution. Flakes conditioned in this manner have a low content of free gossypol and a high content of soluble nitrogen, and the oil could be removed by conventional solvent extraction or by the new extraction-filtration process (21).

Other approaches being followed in-

clude the use of butanone to remove gossypol from hexane-extracted flakes; the control of moisture and heating with fractionated meats; chemical treatment; and mild cooking followed by pigment gland breakage by mechanical means. Progress made in each of these lines is summarized below.

By butanone extraction of hexane-extracted meats. Laboratory investigations (5, 9) had demonstrated that cottonseed meal essentially free of gossypol could be prepared by extracting fat-free cottonseed flakes (hexane-extracted) with butanone containing approximately 4% water. Such a meal was needed to serve as a standard in feeding tests with other meals in nutrition laboratories. To provide these meals 85-lb. batches of hexane-extracted flakes were extracted with butanone until nearly all of the gossypol had been removed. The different lots of flakes were analyzed and mixed to produce uniform lots of meal with free gossypol contents of 0.020% and 0.023%. Gossypol in the by-product butanone extracts was recovered and purified. Evaluation of the meals by nutrition laboratories showed them to have a high dietary value and to be suitable for use as a standard for estimating the value of other experimentally prepared meals. Details of the procedure will be reported in a paper being prepared by L. J. Molaison, E. J. McCourtney, and E. L. D'Aquin and by W. H. King and F. H. Thurber.

By control of moisture and heating. A study was made of the further reduction of the free gossypol content of fractionated cottonseed meals by controlled application of moisture and heat, without appreciably affecting the nitrogen solubility of the meals. Moisture was added primarily to break the minute pigment glands present in the meals and heat was applied to bind the free gossypol with other components of the meal.

In laboratory experiments three fractionated meals having free gossypol contents of 0.06, 0.12, and 0.23% and nitrogen solubilities of 78% were treated at moisture levels of 7.6, 11, and 23%, respectively, for 20, 40, and 60 minutes at 180° F., a temperature below that at which the protein is denatured by heat. Results showed that the rate of free gossypol reduction was greatest during the first 20 minutes of heating and at the highest moisture levels. For example, the meal originally containing 0.06% free gossypol showed reductions of 47.7, 36.9 and 12.3% for the 23, 11, and 7.6% moisture levels, respectively. In another case the sample containing originally 0.23% free gossypol showed a free gossypol reduction of 24.2% during the first 20 minutes of heating as compared to 4.4 and 5.2% reduction for the second and third 20 minutes, respectively. At the low moisture level for all samples free gossypol reduction of only 13-21% were obtained for the total heating time of 60 minutes. The range of free gossypol reduction for all the samples tested was from 13.2 to 72.6%. The moisture level of the meal prior to heating appears to be the most important factor in free gossypol reduction.

Pilot-plant scale tests using continuous dryers were conducted with meals having free gossypol contents of from 0.14 to 0.76% and an average moisture content of 8.5%. Free gossypol reductions of from 53 to 70% were obtained.

By chemical treatment. A series of laboratory experiments was conducted to determine the possibility of obtaining meals of extremely low free gossypol content from hexane-extracted cottonseed flakes by chemical treatment using various hydrocarbon solvents, water, organic, and inorganic compounds. The following were some of the compounds used:[5] 0.5% sodium chloride, 10% ferrous sulfate, 1.0% ferrous ammonium sulfate, 1% ammonium hydroxide, 9.5% methyl-ethyl-ketone, 10% acetone, cottonseed and peanut proteins, 0.1% chlorophyl, isopropyl alcohol, aluminum oxide, and aluminum sulfate. In most cases, the samples were brought up to a moisture content of from 10 to 24% and dried for 1 hour at 80° C. Although some reductions in free gossypol were obtained, especially with ammonia and ammonia compounds, the results were not considered satisfactory.

By mechanical means. In laboratory experiments on mechanical means of breaking pigment glands a comparison was made of efficiencies of steel blocks, one sliding on the other; steel rolls; and a power-driven meat grinder. More glands were broken in wet than in dry flakes, but none of the devices ruptured pigment glands efficiently, judged on the basis of the breakage in the screw press. The meats were than cooked at

[5] Percentages given for reagents are by weight on the basis of oil-free meal.

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2% gamma BHC-10% DDT-40% Sulphur

Stauffer Cotton Dust—No. 122-7 (3-10-40)
3% gamma BHC-10% DDT-40% Sulphur

Stauffer Cotton Dust—No. 82
20% Toxaphene-80% Sulphur

Stauffer Cotton Dust—No. 22-1
10% DDT-75% Sulphur

Stauffer Cotton Dust—No. 12-1
50% Calcium Arsenate-50% Sulphur

Stauffer Cotton Dust—No. 722
2½% Aldrin-5% DDT-40% Sulphur

Stauffer Calcium Arsenate

All of the dusts listed except one contain Sulphur for the control of mites. Stauffer has similar formulations without Sulphur for use in those areas where mites are not a problem.

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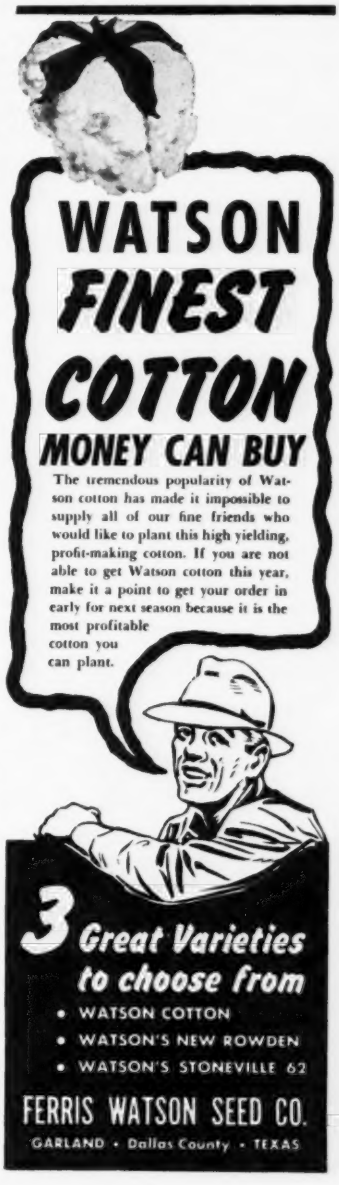
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low temperatures before subjecting them to the action of the meat grinder to determine whether softening of the glands by cooking would assist in gland breakage. Cooking with 5% water did not greatly increase breakage, but cooking with 13% water did. In one experiment flakes containing 1.38% free gossypol were cooked at 180° F. for 30 minutes, which reduced the free gossypol to 1.12%; the cooked flakes were then passed through the meat grinder, which reduced the free gossypol to 0.80%; the extruded mass was then heated again at 180° F. for 2 hours; this reduced the free gossypol content to 0.12%.

In another test the flakes were cooked at 160° F. for 45 minutes, which reduced the free gossypol to 1.26%; after passage through the meat grinder the value was 0.70%; extraction of the extruded mass with hexane reduced the value to 0.25%; and heating of the extracted flakes for 2 hours at 160° F. reduced the free gossypol content to 0.08%.

Summary and Conclusions

PROGRESS IS REPORTED to date on an investigation of processing conditions suitable for the production of cottonseed meals of high nutritive value by fractionation, screw pressing, hydraulic pressing, and solvent extraction. The National Cottonseed Products Association, many cottonseed oil mills, and state, federal, and private laboratories are cooperating with the Southern Laboratory on this project.

The nutritive value of cottonseed proteins is lowered by cooking the moistened meats at high temperatures; consequently, the problem in the production of cottonseed meal is to remove or inactivate gossypol and similar components without the use of high-temperature cooking.

The nutritive value of fractionated cottonseed meal essentially free from pigment glands prepared in the Southern Laboratory's pilot plant was nearly equal to that of lactalbumin. Pigment glands which were isolated served as a source of pure gossypol for physiological and pharmaceutical studies and as a standard in the development of new analytical methods for determining gossypol.

Screw-press mills have prepared 10 different series of meals by low-temperature, dry-cooking procedures to aid in determining the effect of processing conditions on the nutritive value of the meal. Feeding tests have demonstrated that processing conditions do affect the value of the meals. Meals in which the cooking temperatures during processing were 200° F. had a much higher nutritive value than those cooked at 240°, and the latter were much better than those cooked at 280°.

The gossypol content of oils produced by low-temperature, dry-cooking screw-press procedures was as great as 1.0%, as compared with 0.3 to 0.4% in the oil from high-temperature processing. An excellent grade of oil was produced by immediate refining and bleaching, but after storage of the crude oil at elevated temperatures the color of the refined oil was increased. Means of solving the problem of color reversion by modifications in cooking and refining procedures are suggested.

Hydraulic-pressed meals having chemical properties which would indicate a

high nutritive value were prepared in the pilot plant by severe rolling of the moistened flakes followed by low-temperature, moist-cooking, drying, and pressing.

Such procedures may also be applicable in solvent extraction and in prepress-solvent-extraction plants.

Butanone-extracted meals have been prepared in the pilot plant to serve as a standard in feeding tests with other meals in nutrition laboratories.

Papers giving details of the procedures used in desolventization, mechanical breakage of pigment glands, modified screw-pressing operations, and butanone extraction are being prepared for publication.

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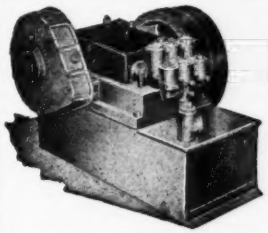

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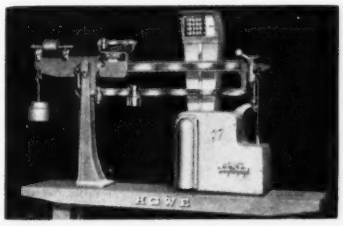

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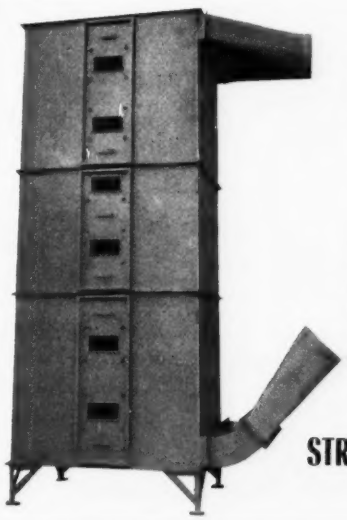

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California Regulations on Herbicides Now Effective

The California agriculture department has announced that tightened up state regulations on the use of weed destroying herbicides become effective March 15.

The more detailed regulations were drawn to try to lessen the drift of such herbicides as 2,4D to fields with crops which can be damaged.

The changes, said Robert Z. Rollins of the department, will mean ground rigs and planes will apply the herbicide more as a heavy spray—instead of as a fog which can drift more easily.

The new regulations continue in effect the requirement that the herbicides can be used only after a permit is given by the county agriculture commissioner.

The regulations were provided, originally, after growers of such crops as grapes, cotton, alfalfa and tomatoes complained their fields had been damaged by drifting herbicides.

Certain parts of the San Joaquin Valley have been listed as hazardous areas in which the herbicide use must be watched particularly close. There are no changes in those boundaries in the revised regulations.

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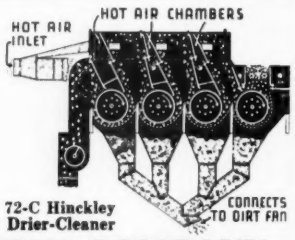

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CALENDAR

Conventions · Meetings · Events

• **March 21-22—The Texas Cotton Association annual convention. Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas.**

• **March 24-25—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.**

• **March 30 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **March 31, April 1-2 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.**

• **April 28-29-30, 1952 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. William Argue, Anderson, Clayton & Company, Cotton Exchange Bldg., P. O. Box 2538, Houston 1, Texas, general chairman.**

• **May 12-13 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.**

• **May 19-20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **May 26-27-28 — Fifty-eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 1-2-3—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, fifty-eighth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.**

• **June 2-3—Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association.**

• **June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 8-9-10-11—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.**

• **June 12-13 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention.**

Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 19-20-21—Cotton Research Congress. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

Method for Composting Gin Wastes Developed

Disposal of cotton burrs and other gin wastes has long been a problem with the ginner. There is much interest at present in methods for getting these wastes back on the land.

Composting of gin wastes through the use of added cultures is a subject many ginners are thinking about at this time.

Soil Biotics, Inc., of San Antonio, has developed what it calls the "Compost Process" for converting these wastes into readily available humus, and is now offering the process to ginners.

Robert M. Tobias, president of Soil Biotics, states that, "Properly utilized, as little as one ounce of specially prepared bacterial cultures will convert one ton of bulky waste material into the water-saving humus so badly needed on our farm soils."

For the small gin, he says, "nothing more is required than a pit, five to eight feet deep, up to 25 feet wide, and long enough to hold the necessary volume of waste coming from the gin. As the waste accumulates, the special cultures produced by Soil Biotics are mixed in, and water added to the waste for proper moisture requirements. The waste then 'digests' through bacterial action from 20 to 30 days. In this short period of time, this gin waste is transformed through this decomposition process, into usable humus—much the same as well-rotted manure. Hence the term, 'commercially produced manure.' For the large gin," Tobias says, "a completely mechanized, continuous flow operation has been developed for purposes of production and space conservation on gin premises."

It is claimed that the cost to the farmer of using the humus, at the rate of two to three tons per acre, will be low enough to compare favorably with the cost of a fertilized soil building crop.

Experiments under laboratory conditions have been conducted to determine the feasibility of the process developed by Soil Biotics. In addition, a pilot plant operation was conducted on a volume of 750 to 1,000 tons of gin trash for field testing the process in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. The test was observed by USDA personnel and the long range public health aspects checked by personnel of the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Texas State Department of Health. "The results," Soil Biotics officials state, "were technically, economically, and commercially sound."

• Farm tenancy in the U.S. has dropped from about 42 percent in the early 1930's to about 25 percent at present.

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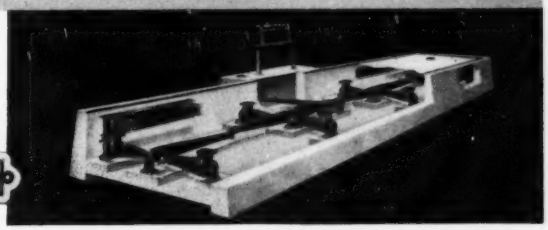

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Detroit Diesel Honors Ten Sales Engineers

Ten sales engineers representing distributors of the Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors have been named leaders in the sale of GM Diesel engines in their respective zones for 1951.

As winners of the annual W. T. Crowe award the men were brought to Detroit by the Division on March 13 where each was presented with a certificate of merit and a ring. The presentations were made by W. T. Crowe, general manager of the Division at a dinner commemorating the occasion.

The men honored and the companies they represent in the industrial, construction, petroleum and marine fields throughout the country were announced by Detroit Diesel's Sales Manager V. C. Genn, as follows: Vincent C. Giuliano, Griffin Equipment Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Jules J. Janssen, Highway Equipment Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Lee Hardiman, Florida Diesel Engine Sales, Jacksonville, Fla.; Herbert S. Matthews, George Engine Company, Harvey, La.

Others were Robert Sime, Borchert-Ingersoll, Inc., St Paul, Minn.; Robert Bowles, Jr., Western Machinery & Engine Company, St. Louis, Mo.; King D. Boyd, Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., Houston, Texas; George A. Hefty, Mountain Tractor Company, Missoula, Mont.; Robert J. Hines, Anderson-O'Brien Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Walter W. Brydges, Evans Engine & Equipment Company, Seattle, Wash.

NCPA Educational Service Calendar Is Improved

New information on cottonseed products and livestock production has been prepared by the NCPA Educational Service for use in the 1953 edition of the cottonseed products calendar which is distributed by many cotton oil mills.

At the request of oil mills using this calendar, the Educational Service has, for many years, supplied authentic information designed to encourage the use of cottonseed feed products, the production of cotton and good practices in farming and animal husbandry. The information is revised periodically to keep it timely. The calendar is purchased by mills from a commercial calendar firm.

Total 1952 Meat Production May Be Moderately Larger

Total meat production in 1952 is expected to be moderately larger than in 1951—most of the increase to occur in the first half of the year.

The 5.1 million cattle on feed Jan. 1 were 11 percent more than a year earlier; a higher proportion also had been on feed over 6 months. The number of sheep and lambs on feed, while relatively small, is 15 percent above last year. Moderately larger meat supplies than last year may result in somewhat less upward pressure against retail price ceilings, but do not point to any pronounced changes in 1952 averages compared with 1951. Prices of better grades of cattle may decline somewhat seasonally this winter and spring. Prices of hogs will probably strengthen in the weeks ahead.

Council Urges Planting of Properly Treated Seed

A good stand of cotton with the first planting is much more likely when seed have been treated properly with a recommended seed disinfectant (fungicide), the National Cotton Council emphasizes.

The Council points out that seed treating not only improves emergence and gives better stands but also contributes to healthy, fast growing young plants, with resultant higher yields.

Seed that have been treated with organic mercury dusts will be free of organisms which cause seed decay, damping-off or sore-shin. This treatment also helps prevent angular leaf spot, boll rot, and other diseases that cause boll and fiber deterioration.

Cost of fungicides amounts to three or four cents per bushel of seed treated. At a rate of from six to seven dollars per ton for mechanically delinting and treating cottonseed, a bushel of seed thus processed costs the farmer about ten cents. A bushel of such seed is more than enough to plant an acre of cotton.

Ceresan, Dow 9-B, and Spergon are among materials recommended for treating cottonseed. These may be used to treat either fuzzy, mechanically delinted or acid delinted seed.

At the Temple Experiment Substation in Texas, cottonseed treated with a fungicide gave from 25 to 30 percent better stands than were obtained with untreated seed. Plants were damaged less by bacterial blight and yield increases amounted to as much as 50 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Slow Fertilizer Movements May Trouble Farmer Soon

The slow movement of fertilizers from manufacturing, mixing and storage plants to farms is developing into a serious situation. Word has been received from the National Fertilizer Association calling farmers' attention to this situation that threatens to curtail the industry's ability to deliver the tonnage of fertilizers that will be needed to produce the 1952 crops.

Right now fertilizer factory storage space is being taxed and is resulting in a curtailment of maximum production. Transportation problems may further complicate the situation when the heavy buying season hits. Even though no actual shortage of fertilizers may exist, farmers may not be able to get the kinds nor amounts they will need.

Most any shed on the farm can be used for storing fertilizer provided the roof does not leak and the fertilizer is stacked so that air can circulate around the bags, says the specialist.

Taking delivery now will help clear up the plant storage problem; ease the transportation situation and at the same time will permit farmers and other to get the kind and amounts of fertilizers needed to produce the 1952 crops.

• Orderly purchases of at least part of the 1952 needs of fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides, together with careful storage until time to use, can help prevent the danger of short supplies which might come with increased competition for scarce chemicals and metals later.

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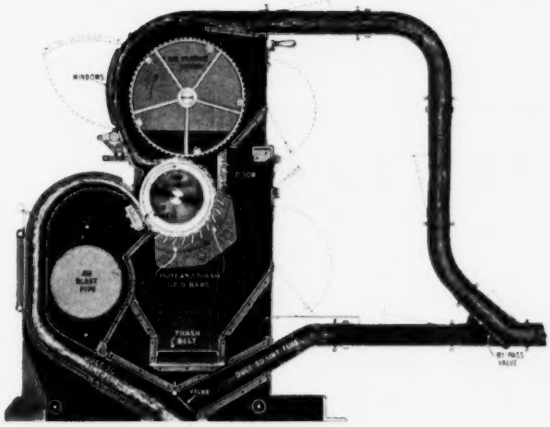

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